The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XCI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918. NO. 32

DEPRIVATIONS IN FUTURE.

Chairman Baruch, of War Industries Board Forecasts Shortage Of Clothing and Foodstuffs.

"The United States must prepare for deprivations," is the warning of Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, and incloser touch with the effect the war program will have on industry than any other man in the country.

"Up to this time, no man, nor woman has lacked for anything because of war conditions," he continued. "It will be otherwise in the future."

"Just what the new war program is to be we are not yet sure, but it involves a tremendous expansion over anything we have considered up to this time.

"The increased size of the army means a shortage of production. Millions of men will be taken from productive activities into the army. Their places cannot be filled by skilled workers, and there must be a period during which the industrial substitutes are learning their duties and acquiring skill.

"Then the demands of the military establishment for supplies are increasing even faster than is its personnel. No one has any idea of the increased demand for military supplies unless he can check up on the flow of requisitions and estimates from the government through this department.

"And the problem is not alone one of fuel and steel for ordnance and ships; it includes clothing, shoes, foodstuffs, everything that man is accustomed to utilize for his comfort and living."

President Must Pay $24,000 Income Tax.

President Wilson will have to pay a tax of a little more than $24,000 next year on his salary of $75,000.

The ways and means committee of the house has decided to extend the income tax to include the President, the justices of the supreme court, all the judiciary throughout the country, and state officials. Under the existing law they are exempt from the income tax. The committee also retained the provision in the present law taxing the incomes of senators and representatives.

The supreme court justices soon will be placed in the peculiar position of having to decide whether their own salaries shall be taxed. Chairman Kitchin, of the ways and means committee, in announcing that it decided to include a provision in the new $8,000,000,000 war revenue bill taxing the salaries of judges and state officials, said the committee does not believe such a tax would be constitutional and that it would have to be tested in the supreme court.

Sales of W. S. S. and T. S. in Centre County Postoffices.

Column No. 1, number of W. S. S. sold during July.

Column No. 2, number of T. S. sold during July.

Column No. 3, total number W. S. S. sold from Dec. 1st, 1917, to Aug. 1st, 1918.

Aaronsburg	589	188	2152
Axemann	91	6	168
Benore	50		187
Bellefonte	9127	3156	27707
Blanchard	181	73	1832
Boalsburg	51	79	1181
Centre Hall	882	373	6444
Clarence	45	108	165
Coburn	272	43	817
Curtin	67	29	181
Fleming	256	72	1133
Howard	705	330	3407
Hublersburg	187	5	1142
Julian	307	23	588
Kato	0	8	7
Lemont	181	67	510
Linden Hall	164	5	280
Livonia	3	8	28
Madisonburg	208	22	1305
Martha Furnace	390	75	1070
Milesburg	217	273	563
Millheim	818	353	3175
Mingoville	29	0	580
Monument	253	93	624
Moshannon	6	4	230
Nittany	432	43	1857
Oak Hall Sta	29	4	30
Orviston	401	89	2442
Pine Glenn	10	20	63
Philipsburg	5530	2547	26885
Pine Grove Mills	62	46	276
Pleasant Gap	242	182	1103
Port Matilda	369	60	1984
Powelton	290	86	957
Rebersburg	266	0	2 163
Runville	63	0	125
Sandy Ridge	228	148	700
Smullton	43	0	151
Snow Shoe	22	139	2197
Spring Mills	1463	121	4204
State College	2671	796	9977
Tusseyville	278	8	845
Waddle	23	17	45
Wingate	158	11	208
Wolfs Store	59	4	383
Woodward	398	29	1646
Yarnell	82	9	147
Zion	139	12	1437

Dean Holmes Quits "State."

Dr. Arthur Holmes, dean of the Pennsylvania State College for the last six years, has resigned to accept the presidency of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. He will take the new position September 1.

Dean Holmes went to State College in 1912 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was head of the department of philosophy for four years.

WAR TAXATION BIG JOB FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

Bill Is Now Being Framed By House Ways and Means.—24 Billion Dollars Needed for Budget.

War taxation with all its problems, and its benefits as well as its evils, is the subject which will occupy congress almost to the exclusion of all others when it reassembles for regular sessions on August 24.

A statesman of an older generation once remarked that government was nothing more or less than the power to levy and collect taxes. It is obvious that while the subject of war taxation has the attention of congress it must necessarily command the attention of the American people because the stability of government is measured chiefly by it revenue.

The ways and means committee of the house now is engaged in the preliminary work of framing the twenty-four billion dollar revenue bill which is to provide the sinews of war for the coming year. Passage of the bill by the house in substantially the form in which it comes from the committe promises to be a matter of course.

In the senate, however, will come revision and reconstruction, often the subject of prolonged debate and even filibuster, which will put the bill more nearly in the shape in which it ultimately will become, the senate as some historian has said, being "the saucer in which is cooled the hot tea coming from the cup of the house", the deliberations there are sure to be prolonged.

After the bill has been passed by the senate it will go to "conference" often referred to as the place where bills really are made. Here a joint committee representing the senate and house smooths out conflicting provisions, arranges compromises for hard fought amendments, and finally inducing each side to give way a little, or when agreement is shown to be hopeless, disregarding provisions entirely, reports back to both houses of congress a completed bill. Sometimes one house or the other, insistent on some provision, refuses to accept the dicisions of the conference and demands further consideration, but in the end a bill that is adopted by both branches of congress comes out.

The war revenue bill will be threading its way through these tortuous passages in the halls of congress for several weeks, possibly until snow flies and it will be well for any American newspaper reader who wishes to grasp the significance of its movements as it progresses to fix in mind the five stages through which the bill passes before it goes to the white house for the signature of the President; these stages are:

The bill is framed by the house ways and means committee. (This is now going on.) It is considered in the house and with a more or less limited debate, and possibly some amendments from the committee form is passed and sent to the senate.

The bill is considered by the senate finance committee, to which it has been referred. In this committee the bill may be practically "made over" or to the structure of the work of the house may be added the ideas of the senate committeemen.

It is debated and passed in the senate after often nights prolonged argument and parlimentary manoeuvre. As altered by the senate the bill goes to the conference committee of senators and representatives which finally reports back a compromise draft on which both houses can agree.

Inasmuch as this particular bill lengthens the long arm of the government tax collector so it can reach into almost every man's pocket, one who attempts to be informed of what sacrifices he will be called upon to make that the world may become a decent place to live in, will do well to survey the needs which have brought before the country this measure for taxing the high and low.

The American people of course will not only finance their own share of the war, but they will furnish in large measure the monetary backbone to enable the allies to continue. This new law is expected to make an equitable distribution of the burden to all the people in just proportion to their share of the nation's wealth. Results of the present laws have not been entirely satisfactory.

Experience has pointed out weak spots. Estimates submitted to congress place the expenditures of the coming year at about $30,000,000,000. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the actual expenditure will reach that figure. The house committee on appropriations is of the opinion that $24,000,000000 will suffice. According to the original budget the expenditure for war purposes alone will be $24,476,293,691.77.

The fourth issue of Liberty bonds would be authorized at $16,000,000,000,

(Continued on inside page.)

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS ASKED TO INCREASE WHEAT ACREAGE.

2000 Acres Is Our Quota In Increased Wheat Acreage.—A Very Serious Campaign.

As a result of the conference held between Mr. Hoover, our food administrator, and the administrators of Great Britain and France, a definite increase in wheat acreage has been put up to every State in the Union in order to have sufficient wheat another year. It has been put up to Pennsylvania to increase her acreage three per cent.

The quota for Centre county is set at about 2000 acres. Just as we have had our Liberty Bond quotas and W. S. S. quota, to make up so now do we have our wheat quota to fill. It is entirely up to the farmers to put this across and it rests entirely in their hands whether Centre county goes over the top as she has in the other campaigns.

Our greatest difficulty will lie in the breaking in on our regular rotation. But if any one has a piece of seeding that did not catch well or a small piece of ground that can be reseeded for the next two or three years I urge upon you to do so. This campaign is just as serious as any campaign for money that has been run. The other counties are doing the same and it is up to us to get the jump on them for they are going after their quota with the intention of putting it over the top by a good margin.

I also wish to urge that you report any increased acreage that you are making, whether it be one, five, ten or fifteen acres. We want to give credit where credit is due and keep track of the number of acres that we can put across. Talk this over with your neighbors, see what you can do and then report if to the Farm Bureau. The Food Administration is depending on the farmers of this county for that 2000 acres and its up to the farmers and them alone to put this across.

R. H. OLMSTEAD,
County Agent.

Sugar Distribution.

In order to secure an equitable distribution of sugar, at this time of sugar shortage, it has been found necessary to permit a grocer or retail merchant to install a purchasers registration system. By this system it will possible for the merchant to keep track of his customers and see that they get the amount due them under the volunteer ration system of one-half pounds of sugar per week; therefore, in order to be sure that this is uniform everywhere in the State of Pennsylvania, the following notice is thereby given. All retailers not forwarding weekly customers sugar sales record to the County Food Administrator will have their claims for additional sugar disregarded. These sales records should contain the name, address number in family, amount of sugar on hand, number of pounds purchased and the date of the sale. Sample of improved forms of these sugar registration claims, if not already received, may be secured by writing to the County Food Administrator. Retailers will require customers to sign the registration blank, except in the case of telephone orders and by children, when the merchant will register for the purchaser. This order is effective immediately.

W. FRED REYNOLDS,
Federal Food Administrator.

Flying Camp Fatalities.

Despite the impression conveyed by the frequent press notices of fatalities occurring on the flying fields where training is in progress, the war department's statistics, just published, show a minimum record as compared with that of any other country engaged in preparing for war-time aviation. These figures show a total of 155 fatal accidents in actual U. S. flying training up to and including July 20, 1918, which for each hour of actual flying represents the decimal .000305. The real meaning of this insignificant figure is that one man is killed for every 3,300 hours of actual flying in preparation for service. When considering the fact that flights are invariably of short duration it must be conceded that these statistics give a legitimate expectation of life far beyond the general opinion held by the public of this branch of the service. One fact that may have significance is brought out by the figures in that fatalities among officers in the service exceeds that of cadets, enlisted men or civilian instructors. This rather points to some other cause than lack of skill as being at the root of the majority of the accidents.

County Grange Meeting.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will meet in regular session in the hall of Logan Grange, Thursday, August 22. There will be the usual two sessions—10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Murray Property Sold—$3200.

Through the C. D. Bartholomew agency, the Mrs. Rebecca Murray property was sold to Samuel Hoy, of Hublersburg, for $3200. It is generally agreed that Mr. Hoy drove a good bargain in the purchase of this place. The house is a brick structure and is well equipped. Mrs. Murray has occupied the property for many years, her husband, the late Levi Murray, having built it in the early seventies.

Parcel Post Sale.

The entire proceeds from the Parcel Post Sale to be conducted by the local Y. W. C. A. Club, on the diamond on Saturday evening, will be turned over to the Red Cross. The ladies have arranged an interesting and lively program, and if you would enjoy a barrel of fun, don't fail to be present.

69 In Next Call.

Centre county will be required to furnish sixty-nine men for the Camp Lee, Va., training camp, to leave the week of August 26.

1435 Stars on "State's" Service Flag.

There are now 1435 stars, five of them in gold, on the service flag of the Pennsylvania State College and the tale is not yet told. Many other alumni, students and faculty members are striving to overcome obstacles to their enlistment, and still others are impatiently awaiting the operation of the selective service law. Those who remain at the college to keep the educational wheels turning have responded to their ut most to every demand in all the manifold activities connected with the war.

The alumni association office, which is compiling records of the Penn State men in service, has reported that there are 418 commissioned officers, 124 noncommissioned officers and 888 privates serving the national flag. Five Penn State men have given their lives, three of whom were officers.

Houtz—Lee.

On the 17th day of July the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lee became the wife of Wilbur A. Houtz, of Lemont. The ceremony was performed at the Evangelical parsonage at Bellefonte by Rev. E. B. Dunn. The bridal party was taken to Pleasant Gap by the groom's brother, Walter Houtz, and in the afternoon the happy couple took the Lewistown bus to begin their honeymoon. After spending a few days in Lewistown they returned to the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Houtz, at Lemont. Last Wednesday forty-seven young people of Lemont surprised them by having a kitchen shower in their honor. The young couple received many useful gifts. The newly weds will not go to housekeeping as Mr. Houtz expects to go to a training camp soon.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Houtz have many friends who wish them a long, happy and prosperous life.

LOCALS

Dr. H. H. Longwell is driving a handsome new Ford coupe.

A fine rain on Friday brought the temperature down twenty degrees.

Miss Lola Ulrich spent Sunday in Sunbury with her aunt, Mrs. Snyder.

Miss Carrie Mitterling is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clayburn Breon, in Lock Haven.

Rev. W. A. McClellan, of Rockwood, visited his brothers and other relatives in this section, the past week.

Mrs. Robert McCummons, of Altoona, spent several days last week at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Auman.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dunkle, son and daughter, of Norwich, Cambria county, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McClenahan, Sunday and Monday.

Harry G. Sharer, payroll auditor for State Workmans Insurance Fund, was in town on Friday of last week, checking up reports. He is a very gentlemanly representative, and thorough in his work.

Eugene Gramley, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gramley, of Spring Mills, left for the officers' training camp, at Plattsburg, New York. He is a Penn State senior and expects to return to college to complete his school work.

About twenty locust trees along the Brush Valley road west of the school house will be removed so that there will be no interference with the electric light high tension line. Mr. Thompson, who is the manager of the State-Centre in this section, was on the grounds last week and made a proposition to the owner that was accepted. The trees will be cut into fence posts, the electric company to perform that portion of the contract. The original locust trees were planted about 1873, the smaller trees being shoots from those.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Sarah Ripka, wife of Daniel Ripka, died at her home in Spring Mills on Sunday, aged seventy-three years and two months. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Deceased was the youngest daughter of the late William and Catherine Gentzel, of Georges Valley. She was a member of the church of the Evangelical Association for many years and while health permitted was very active in all its branches. Devoted and kind as a mother and wife, and especially willing to ever assist those about her in the hour of need, her memory will be cherished by many. She bore her long suffering patiently and with true christian fortitude.

Surviving her are her husband and four children; namely, W. Benjamin, D. Elmer, Mrs. Joseph K. Confer, all of Spring Mills, and Mrs. Katie E. Kustabauder, of Bellwood. Also three brothers—George Gentzel, of Spring Mills; Henry Gentzel, of York, and William Gentzel, of St. Joe, Missouri. There are also a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Burial will be made this (Thursday) morning in the Georges Valley cemetery, her pastor, Rev. Miller, having charge of the service.

Mrs. Amanda Kauffman, wife of Horace Kauffman, died at her home in Zion on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, aged about forty-five years. The husband and two children survive. Deceased was a first cousin of Mrs. H. J. Lambert, of Centre Hall. Funeral service will be held this (Thursday) morning, conducted by the United Evangelical pastor, of which church the deceased was a member.

Margaret Danley, Pine Grove Mills' oldest resident, died last Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, after a confinement of three years, due to a broken hip. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at 1:30 at Pine Grove Mills.

Auto Somersaults.

From the Millheim Journal.

Fred W. Rachau and John Wolfe narrowly escaped tragic deaths on Saturday forenoon. They were enroute to Coburn in a Maxwell car owned by W. A. Gulsewite, of Aaronsburg, and were running at a slow rate of speed when the car went headlong over the wing wall of the iron bridge, near William Swartz's residence, and turning a somersault landed upside down in the water. Wolfe had no trouble in extricating himself from beneath the car, but Rachau was held fast for a time and was nearly drowned before he could release himself. The top of the car and the windshield was demolished, otherwise the car was not much damaged. The wall over which the auto plunged is about six feet high and the car landed about fifteen feet from the wall in the middle of the stream. The men were not much hurt but it is a miracle that they were not both killed.

Scrapping the Nittany Valley R. R.

Further efforts are being made to prevent the scrapping of the Nittany Valley railroad. The only thing that will bring results is the contribution of funds with which to purchase the bonds. The Drexels, in Philadelphia, hold bonds to the extent of $600,000. and it is understood that they would accept a little less than fifty per cent in cash.

At a meeting held at Hecla Park the object of which was to prolong the life of the road, a subscription blank was prepared and circulated among those present. The subscripton being as follows:

Chas. Dunn, Mill Hall	$ 1000.00
American Line & Stone Co., Bellefonte	5000.00
McNitt-Huyett Lumber Co., Bellefonte	5000.00
J. C. Rachau, Clintondale	1000.00
John McCoy, Bellefonte	5000.00
Empire Lime Kilns, Bellefonte	2000.00
N. H. Yearick, Jacksonville	1000.00
	$20,000.00

To defray the expenses of the movement $64.00 was contributed in sums of from $1.00 to $10.00.

Application to the Philadelphia courts has been made to annul the charter of the road, the decree for which will be filed next week. If the courts pass favorably, the last trains to go over the road will be on Monday 19th.

Francis Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, is in the service, having volunteered to enter the Navy. He was sent to Newport, R. I., with two companions—John Smith, son of Christie Smith, and Russel Rider, who entered the same service.

At a horse sale in Millheim a week ago, twenty-three head were sold at an average price of $221.90

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

Volunteering for the army and navy is suspended for the present.

Only a dozen vacation days remain for the boys and girls of school age.

Don't forget the Parcel Post Sale by the Y. W. C. A. Club, of Centre Hall, on the diamond, Saturday evening.

Miss Wieland, a trained nurse of near State College, is giving skilled attention to Maynard Meeker, at the Old Fort hotel.

A number of local Odd Fellows expect to go to Unionville to-morrow (Friday) evening and confer the second degree on a class in the Unionville order.

Charles F. Kreisher died at his home in Mifflinburg, aged seventy-one years. He was a brother of Miss Mary Kreisher, formerly of this place, and who made her home with him.

Farmers are mighty busy these days. The program is somewhat varied, but the greater part of the work being performed is the preparation in some form or other for the seeding of wheat.

Inveterate smokers are beginning to get worried because of the threatened increase in the price of tobacco and cigars. According to the new revenue bill the price will increase about fifty per cent.

The corn crop throughout Penns Valley is well advanced, and conditions will have to be very punk to make the crop a failure. Ordinary weather will insure a fair crop, and seasonable conditions a bumper crop of golden ears.

Undertaker S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, was in town last week. He is kept mighty busy conducting three lines of business—undertaking, furniture and farming fifty acres—but he declares all must be worked to win the war and provide for the babies.

Frank H. Swabb, secretary of the Ferguson township board of auditors, takes exception to the statement that his township failed to qualify to receive its cash road tax bonus. He states the Ferguson township report was forwarded to the State Department in December of 1917.

When passing through your fields, orchards and garden during the next few weeks, keep your eyes open for the choicest grains, fruit and vegetables so that when you go to make up your exhibit for the Grange Encampment and Fair you will know just where to go to get the best you have.

The Reporter is indebted to Harry W. Potter, of Edmonds, Washington, for a copy of the Monthly Bulletin of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. It is the organ of an organization which is not only stamping out German propoganda in the West, but which is also speeding up war work to the top notch.

Send the news to the Reporter. Send it by mail, by telephone or give it to a representative of the paper personally—any way, just so it is given us. Personal mentions are always acceptable. The personal mentions that should appear and do not are due to the fact that we do not have the information; personals are never omitted intentionally.

Automobiles, first, second, third and more handed, are ready sale, and are dealt in much like horses used to be. What lead to this expression was the sales of several cars made last week: Bruce Arney sold a runabout to Clymer McClenahan, and then bought one from F. V. Goodhart. The latter placed an order for a new style Ford like that now used by Dr. Longwell.

Messrs. Wm. C. Boozer and Elmer M. Miller are delighted with the work they are doing in Millheim in preparation for the turning on of the electric current in that town. They are wiring the principal buildings in the town and have already wired a large number of private dwelling houses. By the time the current is turned on a large percentage of the business places and private dwelling houses will be equipped so that all that will be needed to secure light will be to make connections and press the button.

So much delighted with their tour through Centre county last year, Messrs. Frank Crosland and Jacob Barlow, accompanied by their families, are again camping at Penns Cave. They travel in automobiles and carry with them complete camping outfits, setting their tents each night or for a longer period, just as conditions strike them. They are leaving Penns Cave today (Thursday) after about a week's stay. The gentlemen are Philadelphia business men, Mr. Crosland being a dealer in cotton and yarn and Mr. Barlow a dealer in leather belting.

HUNS DIGGING IN ON THE VESLE

Preparing to Make Determined Stand There

ARE STRINGING BARBED WIRE

Prisoners Gave Information That It Was Being Employed By Troops At Rest And Was Large Enough To Conceal Two Regiments.

American Army on the Vesle.—Allied aviators have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fismes. Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless they are deliberately pushed off the plateaus.

The Americans learned from German prisoners that the enemy was using an old rock quarry cave in the region of Longueval, large enough to conceal two regiments. He employed it as a refuge for troops at rest. The Franco-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day Saturday and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it as a hiding place.

The guns of the Franco-Americans got the range of the entrance to the cave and kept up a continuous fire all day. Observers reported that the cave had been considerably damaged and was rendered virtually untenable.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval and also in the Valley of the Perles.

Allied aviators on Saturday did not observe the Germans building any big-gun emplacements, but here and there they were installing batteries. Most of these were of light calibre, which the Germans will be able to move to others positions when the French and Americans discover their locations.

WHERE THEY BELONG.

Lenine And Trotsky Prepare To Flee To Germany.

London.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolshevik Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces and Nikolai Lenine, the premier, and Leon Trotsky, his war minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper Isvestia is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolshevik Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviki, or moderates.

WOUNDED IN 17 PLACES.

Lynchburg Soldier Soon Will Be Able To Return To Front.

Lynchburg, Va.—Lieutenant Abe Craddock, who was wounded in a raid in Picardy, France, in May, in a letter to his father, A. P. Craddock, tells his father that 17 pieces of an exploded hand grenade were picked out of him by the surgeons. He says he was hit all over his body excepting in his face.

TWO HUN FLYERS DOWNED.

American Army on the Vesle.—In a battle in the air between 12 German and five American airplanes Lieutenant Walter Avery, of Columbus, Ohio, and Harold Buckley, of Agawam, Mass., each brought down a German. There were no casualties among the Americans.

ENGLAND TO EGYPT BY AIR.

Two British Officers, With Mechanics, Fly 2,000 Miles.

London.—Two Royal Air Force officers, with two mechanics, have completed a flight from England to Egypt, a distance of 2,000 miles, in a type of airplane that has seen considerable service on the front. The official report, in announcing this feat: "One or two halts were made for petrol, but the flight was merely a bit of routine work."

SIZE OF TRUNKS LIMITED.

Should Not Be More Than 40 Inches High Or Long.

Washington.—To save space in baggage cars for the army the conservation division of the War Industries Board has advised manufacturers that trunks should not exceed 40 inches in height or length, and that traveling bags and suitcases should be restricted to sizes from 14 to 28 inches, with all partitions, sections, false bottoms etc., eliminated.

BIG DRIVE IN PICARDY SECTOR

Historic Battleground Again Scene of Great Contest.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Taken By Surprise Along 20-Mile Front—Deepest Penetration Was Seven And A Half Miles.

Paris.—The number of prisoners taken by the French and British in Picardy now exceeds 10,000, according to the latest news from the battle-front.

The Allies also have taken an enormous booty in guns and material, says Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris.

London.—In aerial fighting preceding the offensive in Picardy British airmen accounted for 22 German machines, 15 of which were destroyed, says the official statement on aerial operations.

The historic battleground between Amiens and Montdidier again is the scene of a mighty contest. This time the British and French are the aggressors and under their fierce onslaught in the first day's battle they have penetrated deeply into the German positions over a front of more than twenty miles, reaching from the region of Braches to the neighborhood of Moriancourt.

Following short, but intensive, artillery preparation and aided by misty weather, the Allied attack took the Germans completely by surprise, and they fled almost everywhere pell mell before the tanks, motor machine-gun batteries, cavalry and infantry sent against them. All the objectives set for the Australians, Canadians, Englishmen and Frenchmen were attained.

Thousands of Germans were made prisoners. Large numbers of guns were captured, great quantities of war materials were taken and a score or more of villages and hamlets were reoccupied. In addition heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

At its deepest point the penetration of the German line was about seven and a half miles, eastward from Villers-Bretonneux to Framerville, while from two to five miles were gained all along the front from northwest of Montdidier to the region around Morlancourt. The fighting extended north of Morlancourt to the Albert sector, but no official details concerning it have been received.

The advance of the Allies in the center places them well astride the railroad leading from Villers-Bretonneaux to the important junction at Chaulnes, where lines radiate northeastward toward Peronne and southward through Roye to Compiegne.

The railway running northward to Braye was crossed when the Allies took Framerville.

Well out on the plains and pressing forward, seemingly with great rapidity, the present offensive of the French and British gives promise of seriously menacing the entire German front from near the sea to Rheims. If the drive should proceed eastward to any great depth it cannot but affect the armies of the German Crown Prince now fighting between the Aisne and the Vesle, and possibly make impracticable a stand by them even north of the Aisne, along the Chemin-des-Dames.

Under the pressure of the offensive the menace to the channel ports also seems for the moment, at least, to vanish. Already there have been signs to the northward from the positions where Crown Prince Rupprecht had formed his men for a drive toward the channel that a retrograde movement by the Germans was not improbable. With the armies of his imperial cousin on the Soissons-Rheims salient badly shattered and unable to lend him aid when his own forces north of Montdidier are in a rather precarious position as a result of the new offensive, it is apparent that Rupprecht will have to defer his campaign to cut off the cross-channel service.

BERLIN ADMITS IT.

Officially Reports Penetration Of German Positions.

Berlin.—The English have forced their way into German positions between the Ancre and the Avre, according to a statement issued by the German War Office. The text of the communication follows: "In an attack by the English between the Ancre and the Avre the enemy has forced his way into our positions."

TO AID DRAFT HOME RULE BILL.

Ireland's Secretary Says Measure Is Likely To Pass Commons.

London.—Replying to an inquiry by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, concerning the government's Irish policy, Edward Shortt, the Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons that he would be engaged during the recess in helping to draft a Home Rule bill which would be likely to pass the House.

AMERICANS WIPE OUT BATTALION

Germans Now Have Their Backs to the Aisne.

STIFF RESISTANCE EXPECTED

German Battalion Under Terrific Fire Of A Protecting American Machine Detachment In An Elevated Position.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantrymen and machine gunners. The Germans, at the time, were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders, who were approaching the location.

Some bridge material already had been moved near the south bank of the Vesle and the Germans, apparently discovering this fact, had sent a battalion to a hill position to prevent the Americans from carrying out their plans. A detachment of crack American machine gunners, however, previously had taken an elevated position commanding the location and opened fire when the Germans appeared.

Observers reported that they did not see a single German get away from the leaden hail, and, according to the last accounts, not even enemy stretcher-bearers approached the scene. The Germans replied so feebly with their fire, because of the surprise, that there were no American casualties.

With their back to the Aisne, the Germans continued preparations for what may be either a stiff resistance to give them more time for further withdrawal for a definite stand.

The little force of men who were sent into Fismes still maintain their foothold although they are not yet across the river, which flows through the extreme northern portion of the town.

Under a heavy barrage all of their wounded have been taken out, and during the night food was taken to them.

The Germans have been unremitting in their efforts to dislodge the Americans hounding the town with shells and deluging it with gas.

Numerous efforts have been made to retake the position, but in every instance the accuracy of the American fire, both of the supporting artillery and the small arms of the infantry with it, drive back the enemy.

To the east and west of Fismes the Americans have continued their reconnaissance work, patrols crossing the river at different places. The detachments, however, never exceeded more than twenty men.

Near (town deleted) a few men have remained, and another force is on the hill over the river near Fismes.

From the German side observers have reported wagon trains in large numbers moving over some of the roads toward the rear. This is not construed as conclusive evidence that the Germans still are in retreat. But this fact and the further fact that up to date the Germans have not used at all extensively any but their small and medium caliber guns tends to support the belief that the Crown Prince really intends to make the Aisne the objective of his line of retreat.

The clearing up of the big field of retreat has netted in one-half of the territory advanced over by the Americans alone 15 trainloads of ammunition and general supplies.

HOOVER VISITS BATTLE FRONT.

He Stops At Belleau Wood, Where Americans Made Great Fight.

Paris.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, has paid a visit to the battle front, where he rendered homage to the American soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor. Among the places he visited was Belleau Wood. He went over the ground where the American army made such a heroic stand against the Germans.

PLAN TO SMASH GERMANS QUICKLY

United Strength of Allies to Be Hurled Against Them

MARCH OUTLINES PROGRAM

United States Officials Had Been Urging A Vigorous Aggressive Campaign At Earliest Possible Moment.

Washington.—Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the American and Allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time. Next spring will see the terrific conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Vesle line, in full swing with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained by members of the Senate Military Committee who heard General March, chief of staff, explain in executive session, the War Departments reasons for asking extension of draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 46 years of age. They learned also that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of 5,000,000 men was reached about July 30, and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris shortly before that time.

The date when the United States decided to more than double the great effort it already was making and to bring its whole manpower to bear immediately may be significant. Gen. Foch's smashing blow which has flattened out the Aisne-Marne salient and has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy, was struck July 15, with American troops bearing their full share.

It appeared possible that the success of that blow had influenced American officials who continuously have pressed for a vigorous aggressive campaign at the earliest possible moment, and with attention concentrated on the western front, to believe that enough could be done this year to prepare the way for a smashing military triumph next year when the full American Army becomes available. The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation of troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to next spring.

As the project is understood, although no details are obtainable, it is contemplated to place an army of substantially 3,000,000 American troops in France before the spring campaign opens, backed by 2,000,000 more at home, moving forward as needed.

AMERICANS FOR MARINE.

Task Of The Shipping Board To Have 100 Per Cent. American Crews.

Washington.—With success of the shipbuilding program now assured Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, announced that the next great task of the board will be to man the revived merchant marine with 100 per cent. American crews. War needs will be the primary factor in the program, but a foundation also is to be laid for maintaining all American crews for the peace fleet with which the United States proposes to take a commanding place in world trade after the war.

RUSSIA GREETS AMERICANS.

Look Upon Them As Guarantee Of Allies' Friendliness.

Kandalaska.—American troops participated in the landing the Allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian Officers' League. The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in Northern Russia.

HUN U-BOAT GETS LIGHTSHIP

Diamond Shoal Craft Victim of Submarine.

THE CREW ROWS ASHORE

Navy Department Officials Convinced U-boats Are Attacking Only Helpless Craft And Will Not Expose Themselves.

Washington.—Destruction by a submarine of Diamond Shoal Lightship No. 71, a helpless craft anchored off Cape Hatteras to warn shipping from the treacherous shoals forming the "graveyard of the Atlantic Coast," confirms the belief of naval officials that German sea wolves sent to this side of the Atlantic are under orders to handicap commerce in all ways possible without exposing themselves to naval or other formidable opponents.

The crew of 12 men on the light vessel escaped in the small boat and rowed the 10 or 12 miles to shore.

Subsequently, the submarine appeared within half a mile of the land which projects far out from the main coast of North Carolina. There were no reports of attacks on villages, coast guard stations or lighthouses, commander in showing himself so near the beach was not clear. So far as has been reported, no attack was made on any villages or other objects.

Secretary Daniels said that undoubtedly the purpose of the submarine commander in destroying the lightship was to hinder commerce as much as possible. Great volumes of both coastwise and overseas commerce pass Cape Hatteras, both to and from Southern ports, and the Germans probably believed that with the lightship gone some vessel might be wrecked on the shoals.

So far as had been reported, however, no vessels had come to grief. In the meantime, steps have been taken to replace the lightship by another which always is held in reserve for this station.

Officials recalled that since the first raider appeared off the Virginia Capes last May no warships or other formidable antagonists have been attacked. The raiders now operating—the one off the Virginia-Carolina Coast and the other in Canadian waters—appear to have been even more cautious than were those which sent down some 20 vessels between New York and the Virginia Capes in May and June.

Complete reports of the attacks on the lightship have not been received by the Navy Department, but officials assumed that the submarine opened fire without giving the crew time to take to the small boat.

In the absence of any specific information to the contrary, officials also assumed that it was the submarine which sank the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings off the Virginia Capes.

Attacks on other vessels in that vicinity are to be expected, but naval patrol boats and seaplanes already are endeavoring to protect shipping and hunt out and destroy the enemy. With a long shore line on which to operate and deep water for submerging to hide from patrols, however, the advantage in this game of hide and seek lies with the enemy.

APPLES COOKING ON TREES.

Effect Of Heat On Orchards Of Northern Virginia.

Winchester, Va.—Apples cooking on the trees in the great orchard region of Northern Virginia is one of the freaks of nature being caused by the hot spell. State Fuel Administrator Byrd is displaying fruit from his orchard, where the thermometer registered 120 degrees in the sun, which has been thoroughly sizzled, if it actually has not been baked, and other growers say the fruits are being threatened with ruin.

TO JOIN U. S. PLAN.

England And France Will Send Members Of Mission.

London.—England and France will co-operate in the plans of the United States to send to Russia a commission of commercial, agricultural and legal experts, and American Red Cross workers, Sir Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated in the House of Commons. Sir Robert's declaration was in the nature of a reply to a question asked by Joseph King, Liberal member from Somerset, North.

KENYON CO. INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Acts In Raincoat Case.

New York.—A Federal grand jury in Brooklyn returned indictments against the C. Kenyon Company, raincoat manufacturers, and Bernard Wolf Henry Hede, Jacob Smolanski and Joseph Friend, employes, who were arrested last week in connection with alleged graft in furnishing raincoats for the Government.

ALLIES SWEEP ON HUNS IN FLIGHT

Americans Win Village of Fismette Across Vesle

OVER 17,000 PRISONERS

Main Paris-Amiens Railway Again Free For The Use Of The Allies In Their Tremendous Drive.

London.—Over a curving front of more than 20 miles the British and French troops are continuing to sweep back the Germans eastward across the plains of Picardy from the region north of the Somme, east of Morlancourt, to the eastern bank of the Avre, northwest of Montdidier.

As on the first day of the offensive, material progress was made over the entire battlefront. Many additional villages were captured; the bag of prisoners was largely increased, numerous guns and great quantities of war stores were taken, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by tanks, armored motor cars, the cavalry and the infantry.

The losses sustained by the Anglo-French forces are declared to be relatively small.

To the Allied forces there have fallen 17,000 German prisoners and between 200 and 300 guns, many of them of heavy caliber, and innumerable machine guns, trench mortars and kindred small weapons.

To the north of the Picardy theatre the Germans also have given ground on two important sectors—on the famous Lys salient, northwest of La Bassee, and in the region southwest of Ypres, on the equally famous battleground north of Kemmel.

On the Lys sector territory over a front of more than seven miles was evacuated by the enemy, while to the north of Kemmel the British advanced their line over a front exceeding 1,000 yards.

These maneuvers on the part of the Germans seemingly indicate that they either considered their ground insecure in the face of the heavy forces General Haig is known to have in both regions to ward off any attempt to reach the Channel ports, or that Crown Prince Rupprecht's army has been materially decreased in strength to rush reinforcements to the battle zone where the German armies in the south are being sorely harassed.

Already having penetrated the Picardy salient to a depth of nearly 13 miles in the center toward the vicinity of the important railroad junction of Chaulnes, and at other points along the Arch pushed forward between five and seven miles, the northern and southern flanks of the battle-front, where the Germans had been resisting desperately, gave way before the pressure respectively of the British and French.

On the north the British captured Morlancourt and pressed on eastward, while on the south, northwest of Montdidier, Pierrepont, Contoire and Arvillers were taken by the French, who drove in their wedge to a distance of more than eight and one-half miles.

The tanks, armored cars and cavalry are still working throughout the entire region, while airplanes are soaring far behind the lines, bombing transports and troops movements and also paying particular attention to the bridges over the Somme by which the enemy is endeavoring to escape from their advancing foes. All behind the line the Germans are destroying ammunition depots as they quit their positions.

With the new turn of events Montdidier is in an uncomfortable position, with the Allies hammering away cross-fire at the Germans holding it, and with the only railroad leading into the town also under their guns. A forced evacuation of the town seems not improbable. In fact, with further pressure eastward by the Allies between the Somme and the Avre and with the possibility of pressure northward against the Germans from the line running northeastward from Soissons, it is not outside the realm of possibility that the entire Montdidier salient will have to be abandoned.

There has been little fighting of great moment in Vesle River, except in the nature of reciprocal artillery duels. The Americans, however, have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismette, northwest of Fismes.

ITALIANS FLY OVER VIENNA.

Drop Manifestoes And Return Unmolested.

Rome.—A squadron of Italian airplanes, commanded by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, has flown over Vienna and dropped manifestoes. The planes were not molested.

The official communication issued by the War Office says:

"Enemy detachments twice attacked the Col Del Rosso salient, but were repulsed.

"We have bombed the military establishment at Pola. Near Trent two hostile machines were brought down."

"Outwitting the Hun"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

(Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien)

FROM A PRISON CAMP O'BRIEN WATCHES LAST FIGHT AND FATAL FALL OF HIS CHUM, PAUL RANEY.

Synopsis.—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Momence, Ill., after seeing service in the American flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active service on the front. He engages in several hot fights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four German flyers, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping death by a miracle, awakes to find himself a prisoner in a German hospital, with a bullet hole in his mouth.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

—3—

When my "chummy enemy" first started his conversation with me, the German doctor in charge reprimanded him for talking to me, but he paid no attention to the doctor, showing that some real Americanism had soaked into his system while he had been in the U. S. A. I asked him one day what he thought the German people would do after the war; if he thought they would make Germany a republic, and much to my surprise he said very bitterly, "If I had my way about it, I would make her a republic today and hang the d——d kaiser in the bargain." And yet he was considered an excellent soldier. I concluded, however, that he must have been a German socialist, though he never told me so. On one occasion I asked him for his name, but he said that I would probably never see him again and it didn't matter what his name was. I did not know whether he meant that the Germans would starve me out, or just what was on his mind, for at that time I am sure he did not figure on dying. The first two or three days I was in the hospital I thought surely he would be up and gone long before I was, but blood poisoning set in about that time, and just a few hours before I left for Courtrai he died.

One of those days, while my wound was still very troublesome, I was given an apple; whether it was just to torment me, knowing that I could not eat it, or whether for some other reason, I do not know. But anyway a German flying officer there had several in his pockets and gave me a nice one. Of course there was no chance of my eating it, so when the officer had gone and I discovered this San Francisco fellow looking at it rather longingly, I picked it up, intending to toss it over to him. But he shook his head and said, "If this was San Francisco I would take it, but I cannot take it from you here." I was never able to understand just why he refused the apple, for he was usually sociable and a good fellow to talk to, but apparently he could not forget that I was his enemy. However, that did not stop one of the orderlies from eating the apple.

One practice about the hospital impressed me particularly. That was, if a German soldier did not stand much chance of recovering sufficiently to take his place again in the war, the doctors did not exert themselves to see that he got well. But if a man had a fairly good chance of recovering and they thought he might be of some further use, everything that medical skill could possibly do was done for him. I don't know whether this was done under orders or whether the doctors just followed their own inclinations in such cases.

My teeth had been badly jarred up from the shot, and I hoped that I might have a chance to have them fixed when I reached Courtrai, the prison where I was to be taken. So I asked the doctor if it would be possible for me to have this work done there, but he very curtly told me that, although there were several dentists at Courtrai, they were busy enough fixing the teeth of their own men without bothering about mine. He also added that I would not have to worry about my teeth; that I wouldn't be getting so much food that they would be put out of commission by working overtime. I wanted to tell him that from the way things looked he would not be wearing his out very soon either.

My condition improved during the next two days, and on the fourth day of my captivity I was well enough to write a brief message to my squadron reporting that I was a prisoner of war and "feeling fine," although, as a matter of fact, I was never so depressed in my life. I realized, however, that if the message reached my comrades it would be relayed to my mother in Momence, Ill., and I did not want to worry her more than was absolutely necessary. It was enough for her to know that I was a prisoner. She did not have to know that I was wounded.

I had hopes that my message would be carried over the lines and dropped by one of the German flying officers. That is a courtesy which is usually practiced on both sides. I recalled how patiently we had waited in our airdrome for news of our men who had failed to return, and I could picture my squadron speculating on my fate.

That is one of the saddest things connected with service in the R. F. C. You don't care much what happens to you, but the constant casualties among your friends are very depressing.

You go out with your "flight" and get into a muss. You get scattered, and when your formation is broken up you finally wing your way home alone.

Perhaps you are the first to land. Soon another machine shows in the sky, then another, and you patiently wait for the rest to appear. Within an hour, perhaps, all have shown up save one, and you begin to speculate and wonder what has happened to him.

Has he lost his way? Has he landed at some other airdrome? Did the Huns get him?

When darkness comes you realize that, at any rate, he won't be back that night, and you hope for a telephone call from him telling of his whereabouts.

If the night passes without sign or word from him, he is reported as missing and then you watch for his casualty to appear in the war office lists.

One day, perhaps a month later, a message is dropped over the line by the German flying corps with a list of pilots captured or killed by the Huns, and then, for the first time, you know definitely why it was your comrade failed to return the day he last went over the line with his squadron.

I was still musing over this melancholy phase of the scout's life when an orderly told me there was a beautiful battle going on in the air, and he volunteered to help me outside the hospital that I might witness it, and I readily accepted his assistance.

That afternoon I saw one of the gamest fights I ever expect to witness.

There were six of our machines against perhaps sixteen Huns. From the type of the British machines I knew that they might possibly be from my own aerodrome. Two of our machines had been apparently picked out by six of the Huns and were bearing the brunt of the fight. The contest seemed to me to be so unequal that victory for our men was hardly to be thought of, and yet at one time they so completely outmaneuvered the Huns that I thought their superior skill might save the day for them, despite the fact that they were so hopelessly outnumbered. One thing I was sure of: they would never give in.

Of course, it would have been a comparatively simple matter for our men, when they saw how things were going against them, to have turned their noses down, landed behind the German lines and given themselves up as prisoners, but that is not the way of the R. F. C.

A battle of this kind seldom lasts many minutes, although every second seems like an hour to those who participate in it, and even onlookers suffer more thrills in the course of the struggle than they would ordinarily experience in a lifetime. It is apparent even to a novice that the loser's fate is death.

Of course, the Germans around the hospital were all watching and rooting for their comrades, but the English, too, had one sympathizer in that group who made no effort to stifle his admiration for the bravery his countrymen were displaying.

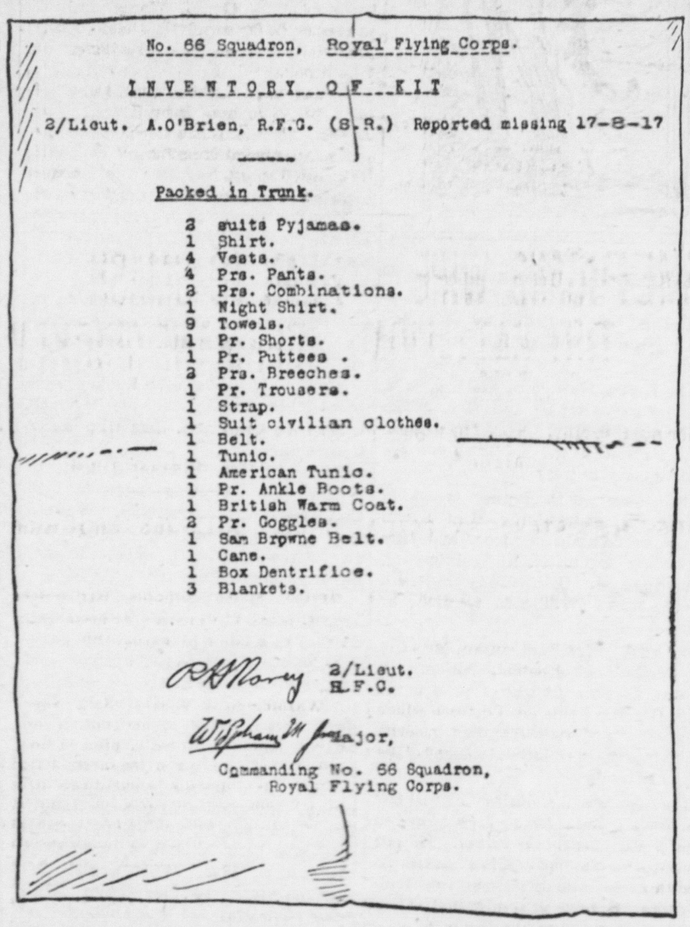
The end came suddenly. Four machines crashed to earth almost simultaneously. It was an even break—two of theirs and two of ours. The others apparently returned to their respective lines.

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to speak, but by means of a pencil and paper I requested one of the German officers to find out for me who the English officers were who had been shot down.

A little later he returned and handed me a photograph taken from the body of one of the victims. It was a picture of Paul Raney of Toronto, and myself, taken together! Poor Raney! He was the best friend I had and one of the best and gamest men who ever fought in France.

It was he, I learned long after, who, when I was reported missing, had checked over all my belongings and sent them back to England with a signed memorandum—which is now in my possession. Poor fellow, he little realized then that but a day or two later he would be engaged in his last heroic battle with me a helpless onlooker!

The same German officer who brought me the photograph also drew a map for me of the exact spot where Raney was buried in Flanders. I guarded it carefully all through my subsequent adventures and finally turned it over to his father and mother when I visited them in Toronto to perform the hardest and saddest duty I have ever been called upon to execute—to confirm to them in person the tidings of poor Paul's death.



No. 66 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps.

INVENTORY OF KIT

2/Lieut. A.O'Brien, R.F.C. (S.R.) Reported missing 17-8-17

Packed in Trunk.

2 suits Pyjamas.
1 Shirt.
4 Vests.
4 Prs. Pants.
3 Prs. Combinations.
1 Night Shirt.
9 Towels.
1 Pr. Shorts.
1 Pr. Puttees.
2 Prs. Breeches.
1 Pr. Trousers.
1 Strap.
1 Suit civilian clothes.
1 Belt.
1 Tunic.
1 American Tunic.
1 Pr. Ankle Boots.
1 British Warm Coat.
2 Pr. Goggles.
1 Sam Browne Belt.
1 Cane.
1 Box Dentrifice.
3 Blankets.

R.H. Morey 2/Lieut. R.F.C.

W.S. Graham Major,
Commanding No. 66 Squadron,
Royal Flying Corps.

Photograph of Official Memorandum, Giving an Inventory of the Personal Belongings of Lieutenant O'Brien, Which Were Turned Over to Lieutenant Raney When O'Brien Was Reported Missing on August 17, 1917.

The other British pilot who fell was also from my squadron and a man I knew well—Lieutenant Keith of Australia. I had given him a picture of myself only a few hours before I started on my own disastrous flight. He was one of the star pilots of our squadron and had been in many a desperate battle before, but this time the odds were too great for him. He put up a wonderful fight and he gave as much as he took.

The next two days passed without incident and I was then taken to the intelligence department of the German flying corps, which was located about an hour from the hospital. There I was kept two days, during which time they put a thousand and one questions to me. While I was there I turned over to them the message I had written in the hospital and asked them to have one of their flyers drop it on our side of the line.

They asked me where I would like to have it dropped, thinking perhaps I would give my airdrome away, but when I smiled and shook my head, they did not insist upon an answer.

"I'll drop it over ——," declared one of them, naming my airdrome, which revealed to me that their flying corps is as efficient as other branches of the service in the matter of obtaining valuable information.

And right here I want to say that the more I came to know of the enemy, the more keenly I realized what a difficult task we're going to have to lick him. In all my subsequent experiences, the fact that there is a heap of fight left in the Huns still was thoroughly brought home to me. We shall win the war eventually, if we don't slow up too soon, in the mistaken idea that the Huns are ready to lie down.

The flying officers who questioned me were extremely anxious to find out all they could about the part America is going to play in the war, but they evidently came to the conclusion that America hadn't taken me very deeply into her confidence, judging from the information they got, or failed to get, from me.

At any rate, they gave me up as a bad job, and I was ordered to the officers' prison at Courtrai, Belgium.

CHAPTER V.

The Prison Camp at Courtrai.

From the intelligence department I was conveyed to the officers' prison camp at Courtrai in an automobile. It was about an hour's ride. My escort was one of the most famous flyers in the world, barring none. He was later killed in action, but I was told by an English airman who witnessed his last combat, that he fought a game battle and died a hero's death.

The prison, which had evidently been a civil prison of some kind before the war, was located right in the heart of Courtrai. The first building we approached was large and in front of the archway, which formed the main entrance, was a sentry box. Here we were challenged by the sentry, who knocked on the door; the guard turned the key in the lock and I was admitted. We passed through the archway and directly into a courtyard, on which faced all of the prison buildings, the windows, of course, being heavily barred. After I had given my pedigree—my name, age, address, etc.—I was shown to a cell with bars on the windows overlooking this courtyard. I was promptly told that at night we were to occupy these rooms, but I had already surveyed the surroundings, taken account of the number of guards and the locked door outside, and concluded that my chances of getting away from some other place could be no worse than in that particular cell.

As I had no hat, my helmet being the only thing I had worn over the lines, I was compelled either to go bareheaded or wear the red cap of the Bavarian whom I had shot down on that memorable day. It can be imagined how I looked attired in a British uniform and a bright red cap. Wherever I was taken my outfit aroused considerable curiosity among the Belgians and German soldiers. When I arrived at prison that day I still wore this cap, and as I was taken into the courtyard, my overcoat covering my uniform, all that the British officers, who happened to be sunning themselves in the courtyard, could see was the red cap. They afterwards told me they wondered who the "bug Hun" was with the bandage on his mouth. This cap I managed to keep with me, but was never allowed to wear it on the walks we took. I either went bareheaded or borrowed a cap from some other prisoner.

At certain hours each day the prisoners were allowed to mingle in the courtyard, and on the first occasion of this kind I found that there were 11 officers imprisoned there besides myself.

They had here interpreters who could speak all languages. One of them was a mere boy who had been born in Jersey City, N. J., and had spent all his life in America until the beginning of 1914. Then he moved with his folks to Germany, and when he became of military age the Huns forced him into the army. I think if the truth were known he would much rather have been fighting for America than against her.

I found that most of the prisoners remained at Courtrai only two or three days. From there they were invariably taken to prisons in the interior of Germany.

Whether it was because I was an American or because I was a flyer, I don't know, but this rule was not followed in my case. I remained there two weeks.

During this period Courtrai was constantly bombed by our airmen. Not a single day or night passed without one or more air raids. In the two weeks I was there I counted 21 of them. The town suffered a great deal of damage. Evidently our people were aware that the Germans had a lot of troops concentrated in this town and besides the headquarters staff was stationed there. The kaiser himself visited Courtrai while I was in the prison, I was told by one of the interpreters, but he didn't call on me, and for obvious reasons I couldn't call on him.

The courtyard was not a very popular place during air raids. Several times when our airmen raided that section in the day time I went out and watched the machines and the shrapnel bursting all around; but the Germans did not crowd out there, for their own antiaircraft guns were hammering away to keep our planes as high in the sky as possible, and shells were likely to fall in the prison yard any moment. Of course I watched these battles at my own risk. Many nights from my prison window I watched with peculiar interest the air raids carried on, and it was a wonderful sight with the German searchlights playing on the sky, the "flaming onions" fired high and the burst of the antiaircraft guns, but rather an uncomfortable sensation when I realized that perhaps the very next minute a bomb might be dropped on the building in which I was a prisoner. But perhaps all of this was better than no excitement at all, for prison life soon became very monotonous.

One of the hardest things I had to endure throughout the two weeks I spent there was the sight of the Hun machines flying over Courtrai, knowing that perhaps I never would have another chance to fly, and I used to sit by the hour watching the German machines maneuvering over the prison, as they had an airdrome not far away and every afternoon the students—or I took them for students because their flying was very poor—appeared over the town. One certain Hun seemed to find particular satisfaction in flying right down over the prison nightly, for my special discomfort and benefit, it seemed, as if he knew an airman imprisoned there was vainly longing to try his wings again over their lines. But I used to console myself by saying: "Never mind, old boy, there was never a bird whose wings could not be clipped if they get him just right, and your turn will come some day."

One night there was an exceptionally heavy air raid going on. A number of German officers came into my room, and they all seemed very much frightened. I jokingly remarked that it would be fine if our airmen hit the old prison—the percentage would be very satisfactory—one English officer and about ten German ones. They didn't seem to appreciate the joke, however, and, indeed, they were apparently too much alarmed at what was going on overhead to laugh even at their own jokes. Although these night raids seem to take all the starch out of the Germans while they are going on, the officers were usually as brave as lions the next day and spoke contemptuously of the raid of the night before.

I saw thousands of soldiers in Courtrai, and although they did not impress me as having very good or abundant food, they were fairly well clothed. I do not mean to imply that conditions pointed to an early end of the war. On the contrary, from what I was able to observe on that point, unless the Huns have an absolute crop failure they can, in my opinion, go on for years! The idea of our being able to win the war by starving them out strikes me as ridiculous. This is a war that must be won by fighting, and the sooner we realize that fact the sooner it will be over.

Rising hour in the prison was seven o'clock. Breakfast came at eight. This consisted of a cup of coffee and nothing else. If the prisoner had the foresight to save some bread from the previous day, he had bread for breakfast also, but that never happened in my case. Sometimes we had two cups of coffee, that is, near-coffee.

For lunch they gave us boiled sugar beets or some other vegetable, and once in a while some kind of pickled meat, but that happened very seldom. We also received a third of a loaf of bread—war bread. This war bread was as heavy as a brick, black and sour. It was supposed to last us from noon one day to noon the next. Except for some soup, this was the whole lunch menu.

Dinner came at 5:30 p. m., when we sometimes had a little jam made out of sugar beets, and a preparation called tea, which you had to shake vigorously or it settled in the bottom of the cup, and then about all you had was hot water. This "tea" was a sad blow to the Englishmen. If it hadn't been called tea they wouldn't have felt so badly about it, perhaps, but it was adding insult to injury to call that stuff "tea," which with them is almost a national institution.

Sometimes with this meal they gave us butter instead of jam, and once in a while we had some kind of canned meat.

This comprised the usual run of eatables for the day—I can eat more than that for breakfast! In the days that were to come I learned that I was to fare considerably worse.

We were allowed to send out and buy a few things, but as most of the prisoners were without funds this was but an empty privilege. Once I took advantage of the privilege to send my shoes to a Belgian shoemaker to be half-soled. They charged me 20 marks—$5!

Once in a while a Belgian Ladies' Relief society visited the prison and brought us handkerchiefs, American soap—which sells at about $1.50 a bar in Belgium—toothbrushes and other little articles, all of which were American made, but whether they were supplied by the American relief committee or not I don't know. At any rate, these gifts were mighty useful and were very much appreciated.

One day I offered a button off my uniform to one of these Belgian ladies as a souvenir, but a German guard saw me and I was never allowed to go near the visitors afterwards.

The sanitary conditions in this prison camp were excellent as a general proposition. One night, however, I discovered that I had been captured by "cooties."

This was a novel experience to me and one that I would have been very willing to have missed, because in the flying corps our airdromes are a number of miles back of the lines and we have good billets and our acquaintance with such things as "cooties" and other unwelcome visitors is very limited.

When I discovered my condition, I made a holler and roused the guard, and right then I got another example of German efficiency.

This guard seemed to be even more perturbed about my complaint than I myself, evidently fearing that he would be blamed for my condition.

The commandant was summoned and I could see that he was very angry. Someone undoubtedly got a severe reprimand for it.

I was taken out of my cell by a guard with a rifle and conducted about a quarter of a mile from the prison to an old factory building which had been converted into an elaborate fumigating plant. There I was given a pickle bath in some kind of solution, and while I was absorbing it my clothes, bed clothes and whatever else had been in my cell was being put through another fumigating process.

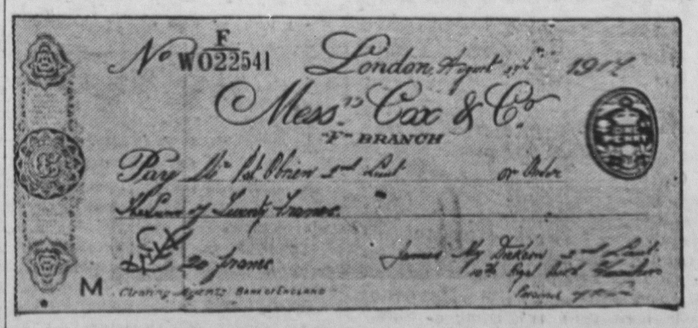
While I was waiting for my things to dry—it took perhaps half an hour—I had a chance to observe about one hundred other victims of "cooties"—German soldiers who had become infested in the trenches. We were all nude, of course, but apparently it was not difficult for them to recognize me as a foreigner even without my uniform on, for none of them made any attempt to talk to me, although they were very busy talking about me. I could not understand what they were saying, but I knew I was the butt of most of their jokes and they made no effort to conceal the fact that I was the subject of conversation.

When I got back to my cell I found that it had been thoroughly fumigated, and from that time on I had no further trouble with "cooties" or other visitors of the same kind.

As we were not allowed to write anything but prison cards, writing was out of the question; and as we had no reading matter to speak of, reading was nil. We had nothing to do to pass away the time, so consequently cards became our only diversion, for we did, fortunately, have some of these.

There wasn't very much money as a rule in circulation, and I think for once in my life I held most of that, not due to any particular ability on my part in the game, but I happened to have several hundred francs in my pockets when shot down. But we held a lottery that was watched without quite such intense interest as that. The drawing was always held the day before to learn who was the lucky man. There was as much speculation as to who would win the prize as if it had been the finest treasure in the world. The great prize was one-third of a loaf of bread. Through some arrangement, which I never quite figured out, it happened that among the eight or ten officers who were there with me, there was always one-third of a loaf of bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been sorely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

As he was traveling with other prisoners toward a prison camp in the heart of Germany, O'Brien conceived the idea of leaping through the car window in a desperate attempt to gain his liberty. There was one chance in a thousand that he would escape death or recapture. O'Brien took the chance. Read about this thrilling exploit in the next installment.



No F WO22541 London, August 1st 1914

Messrs Cox & Co.
F BRANCH

Pay Lt. Pat O'Brien 3rd Lst or Order

Returns of Lunch Income

£ 2s 0d Income

M

Facsimile of the Check Given to Lieutenant O'Brien as a Joke by Lieutenant Dickson When They Were Fellow Prisoners at Courtrai.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors

S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor

EDWARD E. BAILEY . . { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Methodist—Spring Mills, morning; Sprucetown, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Union, morning; Georges Valley, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

United Evangelical.—Egg Hill, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening. Communion at all appointments.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

Boys' and Girls' T. S. and W. S. S. Club.

(Hazel Ripka, Secretary)

For week ending Aug. 12

THRIFT STAMP PURCHASERS

Romie Smith
May Smith
Bruce Smith
Elwood Weaver
Bruce Knarr
William Slick
Anna Gar s
Teddy Breon
Paul Stoner
Lila Stoner
Byers Ripka
Hazel Ripka

PURCHASERS OF WAR S. S.

Margaret Goodhart
Anna Garis
Teddy Breon

PURCHASERS OF 5 OR MORE W. S. S.

Byers Ripka
Agnes Geary
Harold Keller
Lottie Keller
Edna Luse
Mary Dutrow
Anna Dutrow
Claude A. Dutrow
Kreamer Hosterman
A. Hugh Smith
Daniel Smith
Beatrice Kreamer
Hazel Ripka

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 28 and close October 19. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic power but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans knew full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifice compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives.

In the last statement issued by W. Harrison Walker, chairman of the War Savings Committee for Centre county, Centre Hall holds its fourth place among post offices in amount of sales. Bellefonte leads, followed by Philipsburg and State College. Centre Hall leads all offices of its rank. That sounds mighty good. Now see that we do not drop in the list.

It is just a great guess that the big aeroplane that passed over Penns Valley from east to west on Monday evening, was laying out a mail route from New York to Chicago, via Pittsburg. She might have dropped a message, telling her business, but didn't, and in the absence of this, the guess.

Advertise in the Reporter.

PUSHING W. S. S. SALES.

Chairman Walker Aiming to Make Up for Under Estimates of Population.

In sumning up the estimates of population of the various school districts returned by the chairmen of the W. S. S. sales drive in June, it was found that the population of the county was 37,000, or 6,000 short of 1910 census report. Center county has been assessed on the 43,000 basis, and while the county went over handsomely on the estimated returns by the chairmen, the 6,000 shortage must be made up, and to this must be added a per centage to take care of the probable waste occasioned by non-fulfilment of the pledges made. To take care of this shortage, Chairman Walker has decided to inaugurate a drive from August 26 to 31. A certain amount of stamps will be parceled out for each school district chairman to sell, and in this way it is felt all possible failure to "go over" in actual sales by December 31st will have been overcome.

When Chairman Walker puts up the sale of these additional stamps to the various chairmen, work should begin at once and no excuse offered. It is imperative that Centre county makes good its claim to loyalty in all lines of war work, and to do so its full quota of $860,000 in War Savings Stamps must be sold.

George Emerick Farm Sold.

George Emerick sold his farm located immediately east of Centre Hall, to John W. Delaney for the sum of $10,000. The farm contains about eighty acres of clear land and woodland to the north of the Brush Valley road. Mr. Delaney, who about seven years ago moved onto the Spayd farm at Earlystown, will occupy the place himself.

The farm in question was in the possession of the Emerick family for many years, first owned by William Emerick, then by his son, the late owner, who purchased it some twenty years ago from the Emerick heirs for about $3500.

Lieut. Keller in France.

Lieut. Wilfred Nedson Keller, of Linden Hall, has arrived safely overseas, the official announcement having been received by his mother on Wednesday morning. Lieut. Keller is one of Uncle Sam's very best trained fighters, and is attached to Co. F, 323rd Infantry, 81st Division.

Marriage Licenses.

Eugene M. McCracken, Williamsport
B. Lorraine Steele, Howard
H. Wayne Hart, Wooster, Ohio
Mary Dunham, State College
Boyd R. Krape, Bellefonte
Pearl C. Grove, Bellefonte

Offers Millinery Stand for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale her millinery business in Centre Hall. Very good reasons for selling. This is an exceptionally good opportunity for anyone desiring to engage in this line of work.—MRS. LUCY HENNEY, Centre Hall, Pa. 2t

Spring Mills.

Ernest Wise is ill with rheumatism.

Mrs. Susan Hanna and son Lester are visiting in Shamokin.

Roland Gentzell and family, of Altoona, spent Sunday with friends.

Mrs. Stover, of Bellwood, visited her niece, Mrs. John Meyer, last week.

Blaine Bitner left Friday for Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Bartges, of Millheim, spent Sunday at the I. J. Zubler home.

Mrs. Daniel Ripka died on Sunday morning; she will be buried Thursday morning.

Mrs. Bruce Gramley and little daughter, of New York city, are visiting at the T. M. Gramley home.

An aeroplane passed over town on Monday evening and caused a ripple of excitement.

The P. O. S. A. have decided to hold a festival on Saturday, 24th of August.

J. F. Condo and family, of Howard, visited friends and relatives on Sunday. Mr. Condo's daughter, Mrs. Lester Bowes, and children, of Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied them.

LOCALS

The St. John's Union Sunday-school at Farmers Mills cleared $52.33 at a festival held on Saturday evening. The proceeds will go into a library fund.

Miss Lulu Hart, of Pittsburg, is a welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kerlin and family. Her father, Chas. Hart, visited at the Kerlin home beginning of the week.

Mrs. George O. Benner is taking delight in entertaining Miss Evelin Eberts, of Martha, a niece, and Miss Catherine Cronister, of Wilkinsburg, a grandniece. On Saturday they will attend the Williams reunion at Martha.

Dr. and Mrs. Smitheman, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, of Bethel, Connecticut, were an auto party who stopped at the E. S. Ripka home on Tuesday where they were entertained at dinner. Mrs. Smitheman is an intimate friend of the Ripka family.

The hot weather during the past few weeks was ideal for roof painting, so says T. L. Smith, the tinker. He put the red on the tops of a few houses in Centre Hall and declares all iron roofing should have an application of his paint and he should do the work.

Mrs. Herbert Stoffiett and daughter Phylis, of near Washington, D. C., and Mrs. John Weaver and daughter Gladys, of South Carolina, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Smith, for a few days last week. The former lady is a sister and the latter a niece of Mrs. Smith.

Rev. Fred W. Barry, who for several years served as pastor of St. John's Lutheran church at Cumberland, Maryland, is now located at Baltimore, Md., pastor of a Lutheran church in that city. His place at Cumberland has been taken by Rev. C. B. Botsford, formerly field secretary of Susquehanna university.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ocker and Miss Royer, all of Lewisburg, spent Sunday in Centre Hall. Miss Royer was a delegate to the International Sunday-school convention, held at Buffalo, New York, and gave a most interesting report of the preceedings at the Lutheran Sunday-school Sunday afternoon.

The patriotic citizens who pledged to buy War Savings Stamps are not only fulfilling their obligations but invariably buy more stamps than their pledges call for. The War Savings Stamps is affording the small investor an opportunity to place his money at first class interest and under conditions never heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hennigh, of Sabetha, Kansas, are in the east and visited friends in Centre Hall this week. Mr. Hennigh is a native of Penns and Mrs. Hennigh of Georges Valley. They are visiting at the home of Mr. Hennigh's brother, S. P. Hennigh, in Georges Valley, and will remain in this section for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Robert E. Lan, of York; and Mr. and Mrs. Luther E. Lan and daughter, Miss Bertha, of East Berlin, Adams county, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Roseman, at Tusseyville, for a few days last week. This being their first trip to Centre county, they were very much delighted with the country.

Postmaster T. M. Zubler, wife and children, on Tuesday, made a trip to Bellefonte where Mr. Zubler attended a meeting of postmasters to hear of the method used in Union county that put that county over the top in the sales of War Savings Stamps. The great prosperity enjoyed by farmers just at this time is making Mr. Zubler compare his income as postmaster with what he might be able to produce from one of his father's splendid farms and at the same time build up for himself a home.

Dr. S. M. Huff, of Bellefonte, received word from the War Department that he had been commissioned as a surgeon in the Pennsylvania reserve militia, with the rank of Major. Major Huff went with the hospital corps of the First Pennsylvania cavalry to Camp Handcock last September but early this year when examinations were being made of the men for over seas duty he failed to pass and was discharged. Later he again offered his service to the government with the result that he has been commissioned as above stated.

Pine Grove Mills.

Miss Mary Stamm, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in Centre county.

W. H. Roush, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his family here.

W. E. Johnson and family motored to Avis and were Sunday visitors with relatives.

George Porter has a new arrival in a sweet baby girl. Miss Sadie Detrick is caring for mother and babe.

John C. Dunlap, of Expedite, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Dunlap.

Mrs. George Woods and son George, Jr., came over from Pitcairn are keeping cool at Dr. G. H. Woods' home.

Henry L. Dale and wife were Sunday visitors at the A. F. Fry home at Fairbrook.

J. Grupp, of Pittsburg, came over to join his wife and baby boy at the J. W. Kepler home in the Glades.

As far as heard from, A. B. Markle has the banner wheat field: six acres yielded twenty-nine bushels per acre.

You don't want to miss the Harvest Home picnic at Pine Hall this Saturday. Speeches and music by the Citizen's band.

A beautiful silk flag was unfurled in the Presbyterian church last Sunday in honor of Arthur Burrell and Ralph Dunlap.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Sankey and Miss Edith Sankey spent the Sabbath with their aunt, Mrs. Hess, who is not improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bailey, of Ohio, are visiting relatives in Centre and Mifflin counties. Warren is the youngest and only brother living of the late J. G. Bailey, former county commissioner.

Mrs. H. M. Snyder, one of our aged ladies, is laid up with a fractured leg, caused by a fall while about the barn. Dr. Woods adjusted the fracture and she is now resting nicely.

DANLEY.—Our oldest female resident passed away at her home on Wednesday of last week, after three years suffering with a fractured hip, which caused uremic poisoning to develop. Margaret Danley was a daughter of John and Susan Bloom Dennis and was born in Patton township, October 24, 1829. When a girl her parents moved to Pine Grove Mills where she grew to womanhood. At the age of seventeen she became the bride of George Danley and took up housekeeping seventy years ago, living here all the time. During her long illness caused by a broken hip three years ago, her needs were attended to by her two dutiful daughters—Sue and Sadie. At the age of twelve years the deceased became a member of the Reformed church and continued steadfast to the end, in her earlier years having been a very active worker in church affairs. Her home was renowned for its hospitality to friend and stranger. Her husband died twenty-eight years ago. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom survive, as well as two brothers. Burial was made on Saturday in the new cemetery, Rev. Stover and Dr. Fleck officiating.

Linden Hall

Miss Helen Lemon, of Monessen, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. J. H. Ross is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Lewis Swartz, at Hublersburg.

Miss Bertha Campbell returned to her home at State college last week after spending several weeks with her aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Shell and two children, accompanied by Edward Sellers, motored from Milton on Saturday and spent the week end with Mrs. Sellers at this place.

Harry Keller, who has been at State College for a month taking special military training, left with a company of young men for one of the eastern camps.

Miss Harriet Hill, of Berwick, spent a few days last week with friends here, on her home from State College where she had been taking special work in domestic art.

Misses Florence and Mary Hazel, Fred Brouse, Riley Stover, Charles Hosterman, Myles Thomas, Forest Miller, Mary Delinda Potter and Edwina Wieland composed an auto party who were entertained by Miss Miriam Weaver, at Rebersburg, one evening last week.

Potters Mills

Emanuel and Michael Smith spent Sunday at Spring Mills.

Mr. Shippens and family, of Sunbury, are stopping at the hotel for a week.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, of Bellefonte, stopped for a short time at this place on Saturday.

Miss Cora McClenahan and Mr. Paul, of Pittsburg, are spending their vacation with relatives of the former in this place.

With the best wishes of his many friends, John Roy Smith left for the training camp at Spartansburg, South Carolina, to-day.

Jesse McClenahan, who is employed on State road work with his auto truck, spent Sunday with his family here. At present he is working at Petersburg.

Have you something to sell? Advertise it in the Reporter and see how soon you'll have a buyer.

HIS FIRST SIGHT OF BANDS

Crowd Proved to Be Very Human When Crippie Long Blind Was Wheeled Up.

All his life he had been lame; nearly all his life he had been blind. But always he could hear, and the thing he liked best to hear was martial music by the band. He heard it seldom. The Home for Incurables was on a side street, out of the way of bands. The operation that restored his sight was followed shortly by a big parade.

"At last," said he, "I shall see the fellows that play the band."

The line of march was twenty blocks away, but to a strong-armed orderly who was used to wheeling a reclining chair twenty blocks was nothing. The policeman on the edge of the crow was far more formidable.

"You can't take that boy in there," he said. "They'd crush the life out out of him. We can't do anything with a crowd like this on parade days. They're a mob."

"But they're very human," said the orderly. Then he told the story of the newly opened eyes.

"Oh, well," said the policeman.

He stepped back. Others also stepped back, policemen and members of the "mob." Right up the curb they went, the boy and the orderly. A few who had held their places since sun up grumbled a little, but the eager look of the boy who had never seen a uniform conquered and they made way. Then the bands came, dozens of them, and every bandsman seemed to play his best for the boy in the chair. It was splendid; so splendid that the boy and the orderly and the mob laughed and cried together. Truly, the mob was very human.

JUST ESCAPED WORSE FATE

Fine of Man Who Attempted Suicide Would Have Been Larger Had He Succeeded.

One evening, several years ago, in a gold mining camp in the Transvaal, a man, partially intoxicated and supposed to be actuated by jealousy, attempted suicide. He first took morphia, but this not proving strong enough he tried to hang himself, but was prevented, and handed over to the sheriff to be kept in safe custody for the night, and to be tried before the acting gold commissioner, a shrewd and solemn Scot, the next morning.

There being no law to prevent him from committing suicide if he thought fit, but it being considered desirable to punish him in some way, it was decided to bring a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against him. To this the prisoner pleaded guilty, whereupon the acting gold commissioner, without the ghost of a smile, delivered the following extraordinary judgment:

"I shall fine ye twa punds for your drunkenness; but I'll just gie ye to understand that I ken wera weel what ye attempted to dae, and had ye succeeded in your attempt, your poonishment would have bin vera much more severe than it is!"

Speed of Animals.

According to naturalists, no animal is known to have exceeded the speed attained by the famous race-horse Sysonby. Instantaneous photographs show the full length of one complete stride as about twenty-six feet. In the stride of the fastest racers the hindquarters and limbs are raised considerably higher than the shoulders, and from this relatively great height brought downward and forward, widely separated from each other, as a sportsman says, "to avoid striking the fore legs." The hare which is hunted with fast hounds has not in reality the speed of the dog. The dog, on the other hand, does not attain the speed of the horse. The giraffe is said to run at the rate of fifteen meters (yards) per second under the most favorable conditions. The elephant, going at the rate of two yards a second, carries a weight approximating that carried by six horses.—Harper's Weekly.

To Catch Foxes.

If you are particularly anxious to do a little surreptitious fox catching try the following. It is the sage of Lupton who speaks, in his "Thousand Notable Things:" "Anoint the soles of your shoes with a piece of fat swine's flesh as broad as your hand, newly toasted or a little broiled at the fire, when you go out of the wood homeward. And in every of your steps cast a piece of the liver of a swine roasted and dipped in honey, and draw after your back the dead carcass of a cat." Your fox cannot resist all this, but "be sure to have a man nigh thee with bow and shafts to shoot at him, or by some other means to hit him." Good fun this for a country house party at loose ends.

Queensland's Rifle Fish.

There is said to exist in the waters of Northern Queensland a fish measuring about ten inches in length and averaging a pound and half in weight, which possesses the remarkable power of shooting its prey.

The "rifle fish," as it is called, is alleged to swim leisurely about the stream a few inches below the surface, on the lookout for flies and other insects that settle on the floating leaves and twigs or on the surface of the water plants.

When the "rifle fish" gets close enough for the purpose, it discharges at its victim a tiny jet or ball of water, which, if shot straight, knock the prey into the stream, where it is instantly gathered in by the shooter.

HISTORY'S MOST FAMOUS TOY

Bright Stone With Which Boer Children Were Playing Led to Diamond Field Discovery.

What is the most famous toy in history? We would give the palm not to any elaborate mechanical contrivance or lifelike doll, but to the simple, bright stone that in 1867 a Dutch farmer found some Boer children using as a plaything.

For the farmer sent the stone to the Cape for examination and the result was the discovery of the diamond fields of South Africa. And the child's plaything found its way to the Paris exhibition, where it sold for £500.

According to a Japanese belief, dolls sometimes come alive, acquiring a soul in process of being played with by successive generations of children. Food is provided for them and they are treated with great care, lest neglect should bring trouble upon the household. One pretty story tells how a childless husband and wife borrowed a doll that had gained a soul, fed and clothed it, and deservedly prospered thereafter.

All this is in utter contrast with the unpleasant theory of Varro about dolls. He held that the dolls given to little Romans at Christmas—that is to say, at the Saturnalia—represented original sacrifices of human beings to the infernal god.—London Chronicle.

TROUBLE WITH THE FAT MAN

Conductor and Motorman Were Advised How to Put Him Off the Street Car.

A large man, weighing about 200 pounds, who had imbibed freely enough to be somewhat unsteady on his legs, boarded a Brooklyn car the other evening. The sudden starting of the car caused him to fall against the iron railing, and in so doing he ripped his coat. This unfortunate circumstance, combined with the laughter of the passengers, angered him, and he sullenly seated himself somewhere about the center of the car.

Upon being asked by the conductor for "Fare, please," he refused to pay.

"If you don't pay I will put you off," said the conductor.

"Go ahead!" said the man.

The conductor attempted to make good his threat, but as he was a small man, found it impossible to budge the two-hundred-odd pounds before him. Then he called on the motorman for assistance.

The motorman took hold on one side, the conductor on the other. They half dragged, half lifted, the man toward the door. All this time he did not utter a word. Suddenly, however, he convulsed the other passengers with the remark:

"Be careful, now. No more force than absolutely necessary."

Why He Cried.

It was a mixed party, and when the lights were lowered for the old-fashioned "snapdragon" young Blinks managed to edge closer to the golden-haired maiden he adored.

There was a three-minute scramble, and when the lights went up there arose a howl of disappointment from the young lads who happened to be near our friend Blinks.

"What's the matter, Willie?" inquired the hostess. "Didn't you get any?"

"Did-didn't get the chance," bawled the boy. "Soon as it st-started that fellow with the eye-glasses c-collared hold of my hand, and d-didn't leave off kiss-kissing it till the g-gas was on again!"

Athletes' Blood Temperature.

There have been made at the London College hospital some curious observations on the blood temperatures of athletes. The normal blood temperature of man is about 98.11 degrees Fahrenheit. A young man after a run of 200 yards, showed a temperature of 100.76 degrees; another a temperature of 100.94 degrees; a third a temperature of 102.2 degrees after a run of half a mile. A mile run produced an internal temperature of 102.8 degrees with one athlete and 103.6 degrees with another. After a three-mile run one young man had a temperature of 105 degrees, but this runner's normal blood temperature was 101 degrees, although he was in perfect health.—Harper's Weekly.

Animal Friendships.

Animals are often known to form very strange friendships. Cats become very fond of horses, and even of birds. Goats and horses are frequently great friends. Even a lioness has been known to be so much attached to a little terrier that it was miserable at its absence. A gentleman in Scotland kept several peacocks, one of which, instead of roosting with its mates in the trees or on the walls, always went to the kennel where the collie was tied up, and squeezed itself in with the dog. The peacock's tail sticking out of the kennel had a very funny appearance.

Truth About Him.

To his well-beloved he had always been faithful; but she had had many embodiments. Each individual known as Lucy, Jane, Flora, Evangeline, or what not, had been merely a transient condition of her. He did not recognize this as an excuse or a defense, but as a fact simply. Essentially she was perhaps of no tangible substance; a spirit a dream, a frenzy, a conception, an aroma, an epitomized sex, a light of the eye, a parting of the lips. God only knew what she really was.—Hardy.

LOCALS:

Miss Alice Dunkle, of Mill Hall, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Samuel Stump, east of town.

Another hard thunder storm passed over the valley on Monday afternoon with a heavy precipitation.

Mrs. A. J. Musser and children, of Clearfield, visited at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. O. F. Funk, last week.

Charles Stoner, of Tusseyville, last week went to Danville where he had an operation performed by a specialist.

We have just passed through typical oats harvest weather—showers and sunshine every day; enough to prevent either cutting or housing the valuable crop.

W. Fred Reynolds, county food administrator announces this week that until further notice, there are no restrictions on the use of beef, either in public or private eating places.

The torrid wave of a week ago caused the temperature in Centre Hall to mount to within half a degree of the 100 mark. This was recorded on the government thermometer, in charge of the Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Fisher and daughter, Miss Sara, entertained the past week the following ladies: Miss Lillian Garman, Miss Anna Cummings, of Sunbury; Miss Ruth Smith, of Altoona, and Miss Margaret Ruhl, of Mifflinburg.

The first aeroplane to fly over Old Fort and Earlystown was observed on Monday by a number of residents in that section. While it was flying at some height the motor could be plainly heard. The machine was moving westward.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith and family and John M. Coldron, in Mr. Smith's Overland car, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ripka and family; M. L. Smith and a number from Spring Mills, motored to the Central Oaks camp-meeting grounds, on Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Mitterling has rented her home, on Church street, to Prof. N. L. Bartgee, of Avis, who will move here with his family some time this month. Mrs. Mitterling expects to spend the fall and winter with her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Fred. W. Barry, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Among the out-of-town relatives who attended the funeral of Miss Mary Catherine Foreman, in Centre Hall, Wednesday of last week, were the following: Edward Foreman, of Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foreman, of State College; Prothonotary D. R. Foreman and family, of Bellefonte; Mr. and Mrs. William Raymond, of Sunbury; Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond, of Linden Hall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, of Pittsburg, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Miss Jennie Bartholomew, in Centre Hall. She makes her home with her youngest daughter, Gertrude, wife of Henry Smith, in Pittsburg. Mrs. Smith is chief clerk to one of the several war boards in Pittsburg, succeding a male clerk whose nerves were wrecked by the arduous duties thrust upon him, and this accounts for her not accompanying her mother on this trip.

A regular meeting of the County Alliance, P. O. S. of A., was held at Milesburg in the hall of the Milesburg camp. Thursday evening of last week, and was attended by delegates T. L. Smith and Wilbur Bland and Vice President E. S. Ripka. The chief topic of discussion was the annual alliance picnic to be held this year at State College, on Labor Day. The next meeting of the alliance will be held at Centre Hall, on Washington's birthday, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Our "Bill" Bailey, employed in the munition works at Milton, was here over Sunday, and Monday went to Bellefonte for physical examination by the war board. He was accepted, after having been turned down by several boards since being discharged from Camp Hancock. Originally he enlisted in the Boal Mounted Machine Gun Troop, served on the border, and later went with Troop L, from Bellefonte, to Camp Hancock, and on January 21 of this year was discharged.

The condition of Maynard Meeker, proprietor of the Old Fort hotel, remains about the same. He took his bed two weeks ago today and the seriousness of his illness is giving his family and many friends deep concern. Last week his entire family of twelve children, and a number of grandchildren, were called here. Those living a distance from home were: Mrs. William Reese, of Conamaugh; Mrs. Harry Hipple, of Baltimore; Mrs. Milton Bradford, of Keymar, Maryland, and Bruce Meeker, of Johnstown.

Mrs. Clyde Spencer, of East Chicago, Indiana, accompanied by her interesting little daughter, Francis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bartholomew. Mrs. Spencer is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, and has been living in the middle western city for eleven years where her husband holds the position of chief fire marshall. Mrs. Spencer is much interested in war work and was a factor in making the way over the top in the last bond sales campaign in her district in the record time of less than two hours.

LOCALS

Mrs. John H. Durst is spending some time with relatives in Altoona.

John F. Mullen, of Pittsburg, is visiting relatives and friends in and about Centre Hall.

Rev. J. M. Rearick and son Paul, of Williamsburg, were short-time visitors in Centre Hall on Saturday.

Mrs. Rebecca Murray, who sold her town property, note of which is made elsewhere in this issue, will break up housekeeping and go to Chicago to live with her son, Paul Murray.

The Lewistown school board lost their High school principal—Prof. C. D. Booher—through the operation of the draft, and recently elected Dr. Charles A. Fisher, of Erie, as his successor.

Capt. G. M. Boal and B. D. Brisbin, last week, represented this section at a meeting held in Bellefonte to arrange for the annual reunion of the Centre County Veterans' Club. It was decided to hold the reunion in Bellefonte on Saturday, September 28, in the High School building.

John D. Meyer, cashier of the Second National Bank, Altoona, was one of a party to make a trip by auto to Washington, D. C., where he came in contact with a number of Army officers. Mr. Meyer, assuming the 18-45 year draft program becomes effective, thinks he will be able to accomplish something for the good of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kerlin and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kerlin, one day last week, made a trip to Altoona on business pertaining to their poultry yards. Going the route through Kishacoquillas Valley via Huntingdon was selected and the return was via the Seven Stars and State College. The farms through Mifflin county presented a decidedly pleasing condition to the party.

The heavy rains during the latter part of July and the beginning of this month were very destructive to the roads. It will require much time and labor to put the roads in as good condition as they were previous to the rains. Many sections of roads will not be put in good shape this season which will give the elements during the winter months more chance for destruction than otherwise.

Lost.—Liberty Bond No. 5037294, also Penn Keystone Co. 6 per cent coupon 1st mortgage gold bonds Nos. 16 and 17, registered; interest payable Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Williamsport. Also other papers and some currency. For return of same immediately liberal reward will be paid without asking any questions. —George H. Smull, Smullton, Pa.

[illegible]ady, tf.

John M. Coldron has put the school rooms in the borough school house in fine appearance by re-papering them and is now putting the finishing touches on by painting all woodwork. A hydrant was recently installed on the lower floor, and a number of other improvements made, so that when the pupils answer the call of the first bell two weeks from next Monday morning, they'll hardly know the old place.

The first war baby arrived in Aaronsburg, says the Millheim Journal, when a daughter was born to Corp. and Mrs. Curtis Lee Saunders. The father is in France, having sailed from an American port June 7th. Mr. Saunders was a member of the second quota which left the second district in Akron last November. His wife was formerly Miss Fay Stover, of this place. Both mother and babe are doing well.

A telephone message from H. C. Robison, of Milesburg, to the Reporter gave the information that his son, Lieut. Jerrold Robison, was recovering in a hospital in France from shrapnel wounds on the back of his neck and right arm. The wounds were not serious and he expects soon to be in active duty again. Lieut. Robison left Bellefonte as a member of Troop L when the organization went to Camp Hancock on September 11th, 1917. At the latter place he attended a school for officers and won his commission. He went over with the Twenty-eighth division and evidently got into the fight soon after he landed in France.

Mrs. E. S. Ripka and Mrs. (Rev) J. A. Shultz, the leaders of the girl scouts in this place, together with a quintette of the girl scout members and Byers Ripka (mascot) hiked to Spring mills on Thursday and enjoyed part of the day in true camping fashion along Penns creek. With mercury creeping up the tube and threatening to run over the top, a number of their male friends who saw the gentler sex start on their six-mile jaunt, predicted a weakening out before reaching their destination, but with true womanly courage they completed the journey afoot, although many opportunities presented themselves enroute for finishing the distance the easier way, namely, by auto. In the the evening E. S. Ripka and Rev. Shultz took their cars down and brought home the ladies, who had bargained to make the hike an only one-way affair. The girl scouts who made the trip were: Misses Hazel Ripka, Beatrice Kreamer, Sara Zettle, Nona Wagner, and Catharine Bradford.

Congress and War Taxation.

(Continued from first page)

which leaves $8,000,000,000 to be secured through other means. It is with the raising of this $8,000,000,000 that the new revenue law will be concerned. The problem confronting those drafting the bill is just how to levy equitably upon the various taxable sources; what proportion of the amount is to be taken through excess profits taxes and income taxes, and what by luxury, consumption and other taxes. At the present time opinion is divided upon this subject, and while at first it was believed that an excess profits and income tax would furnish at least $6,000,000,000 of the amount needed, it has now been practically determined that in view of the reduction of profits, brought about through the increased cost of labor and materials, and also by government price fixing, it will be impossible to raise more than $4,500,000,000 through this means.

Granted that these tentative figures prove to be correct, there then comes the question as to how the other $1,500,000,000 is to be secured. It is positive that there will be a general increase in the tax rate, but just how this new rate will be applied must be determined by thorough investigation. The matter of exemption, the prevention of duplication in taxation and the ironing out of those technicalities through which some people have escaped the payment of their just share must also be settled before the means of raising additional revenue is definitely decided upon.

One thing seems positive. The lawmakers say they are determined that the nation's business shall not be hampered. It also seems certain that the people of America will not be compelled to bear the heavy burden of taxation that has been placed upon the English.

Chairman Walker's Report.

The report of the War Savings Campaign, in Centre county, is as follows:

For the week ending August 3rd, Centre county, had a per capita of 82 cents and $13 00 for the entire campaign, and retained fourth place in the list of counties in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The counties having a larger per capita are as follows: Wyoming, $1.63; Fulton, $1.60; Cameron, $1.41; Clinton, $1.30; Pike, $1.13; Union $1.01; Snyder, $1.01; Montour, $1.00; and Monroe 84 cents.

For the Eastern District of Pennsylvania we have disposed of W. S. S. having a maturity value of $31,329,840, while in the entire country there has been disposed of W. S. S., having maturity value, $544,206,262.

It is absolutely necessary that the good people of Centre county should make a desperate effort, right along, to retain our present standing, and if possible, to insure "going over the top" in actual sales in a very short time.

Every man, woman and child, in our country, who is interested in the successful termination of this war, should enlist their very best effort at once in the War Savings Campaign.

Very truly yours,
W. HARRISON WALKER,
Chairman National War-Savings Committee for Centre County.

Bellefonte, Pa.,
August 12th, 1918.

Bond Interest Rate 4 1-4.

Secretary McAdoo's assurance that the interest rate on the next Liberty Loan will be at 4¼ per cent. as for the last, conforms to the general expectation. The Government heretofore has not attempted to keep pace with the rise in prices (or the fall in securities) which capital is able to command in private industry, and more harm than good would come from trying to do so now. High as is this general interest rate, it would have been much higher but for the restraining and stabilizing influences of the comparatively low rate on which the Government has insisted for its own borrowings and with which the patriotic spirit of the people enables it to succeed.

Transfer of Real Estate.

S. W. Gramley et ux to Woodmen Club, tract of land in Millheim; consideration $1.00.

Sophia Hale to F. Frank Hull, tract of land in Philipsburg; consideration $2600.

Philip B. Iddings' Admrs. to A. W. Mitchell, tract of land in Union Twp.; consideration $45.

Pheobe mann to Russel J. Schenck, tract of land in Howard Boro.; consideration $700.

Jane W. Tate to Elmer E. Musser, tract of land in Spring Twp.; consideration $150.

George C. Harvey et ux to James L. Leathers, tract of land in Howard; consideration $3250.

SECOND HAND FIREPROOF SAFE WANTED.—Send description to Lock Box No. 23, Centre-Hall, Pa.

Tusseyville

Mrs. Jessie Whiteside is visiting at the home of C. W. Swartz.

Miss Jennie Bodtorf is spending two weeks at Lemont, State College and Bellefonte.

Miss Rebecca Cox returned home Thursday, after spending a week with relatives in Bellefonte.

Rev. J. M. Rearick and son, Paul, of Salona, spent Friday evening and Saturday among friends here.

Mrs. Charles Geary and children, of Altoona, are spending a month at the M. F. Rossman home.

William Rossman, of Altoona, and Sidney Rossman, of Tyrone, spent Sunday at the Daniel Rossman home.

Mrs. Edwin Wolf and children, of Altoona, returned to their home Thursday after spending a week with her father, James Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wert and family, Mrs. Charles Geary and children, spent Friday evening at Rock View as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keller.

John Bitner, from Youngstown, Ohio, returned to his home Saturday after spending two weeks with his parents. Mrs. John Bitner and family will spend some time here yet with relatives.

Pleasant Gap.

Albert Griffith, of Pittsburg, is spending his vacation at the home of George Gettig.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bilger and family, of Altoona, spent the week-end at the home of William Hoover.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rhine, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Marion Zimmerman, who has spent some time at Bellewood, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grove and family, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with the latter's mother.

Mrs. Alfred Robb, of Altoona, visited last week with her sister, Mrs. Harry McClincy.

Mrs. William Wise spent several days last week at Petersburg, with her daughter, Mrs. Mabel Campbell.

FOLKS WE ALL KNOW

Oh, look at the Self-Made Man, all Swelled Up over the Classy Job he thinks he has Pulled Off. But those Who Know him well say it is Right Noble of him to assume All of the Responsibility himself, instead of trying to Blame It onto his Wife.

JAMES W. SWABB
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates, Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov.25-'18

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Special attention given to collecting, Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's censes secured, and all matters pertaining to the fice attended to promptly. Jan1, 1919

FARM FOR SALE.—
The undersigned offers for sale his farm of seventy-six acres, located 2 and 1-2 miles west of Centre Hall. Fifty-one acres are cleared, balance woodland. Good frame house, good barn, manure and straw sheds, all in first class repair. Lots of fruit, never-failing spring of water on premises.
S. E. GINGERICH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE—Rubber-tire buggy, good as new; also good road wagon.—Mrs. Anna B. Silver Centre Hall, Pa 32tf.

STOP! LOOK! and BUY! Garsides Iron Rust Soap, which removes all stains from clothing and hands that ordinary soap will not remove. For sale by Miss Gladys Jones, Centre Hall, Pa.

SUGAR & FLOUR.

Consumers will please remember they are now entitled to but two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served.

They are still entitled to sugar for canning and preserving.

There is no change it the 50-50 flour ruling.

W. FRED REYNOLDS,
Food Administrator for Centre Co.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Profits —Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

when the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned $140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over *four and a half billion dollars*—or only about *three cents* on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

Profits ▌
Sales ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper?

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration, since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

45th Annual Encampment and Exhibition

OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF CENTRAL PENNA.

GRANGE PARK, CENTRE HALL, PA.

SEPTEMBER 14th to 20th, 1918

Encampment opens Sept. 14th *Exhibition opens Sept. 16th*

The largest and best Fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of Farm Stock and Poultry, Farm Implements, Fruits, Cereals, and Every Production of Farm and Garden.

GENERAL ADMISSION FREE.

A small fee will be charged for parking automobiles.

C. R. NEFF,
CHAIRMAN.

George Gingerich, D. K. Keller,
D. L. Bartges, J. S. Dale,
R. L. Watts, Florence Rhone, Committee

BOX STATIONERY

At THE CENTRE REPORTER OFFICE

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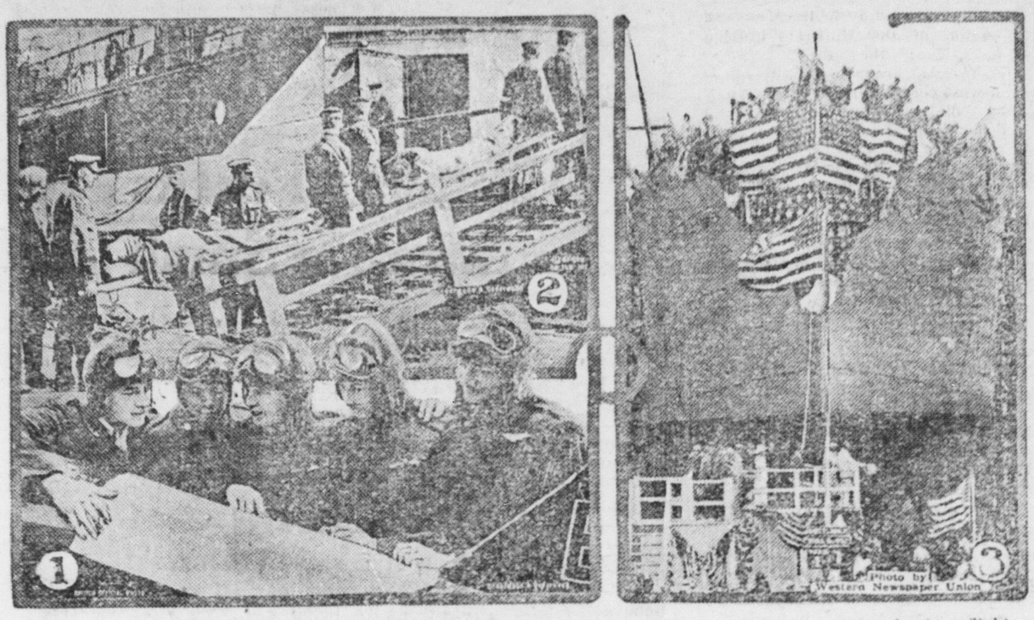
Bell Phone W. F. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.



1—American, English, Canadian, New Zealand and South American aviators examining a map prior to a flight over the German lines in France. 2—Hun prisoners being made useful in carrying wounded British soldiers aboard a hospital ship. 3—Steamer Quisconck, first vessel built at Hog Island yard, being launched, the president being present and Mrs. Wilson christening the ship.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British and French Begin New Offensive Between Albert and Montdidier.

HAIG DIRECTS THE DRIVE

Allies Force Crossing of the Vesle River in Face of Strong Resistance—Plans for Siberian Expedition —March States American Army Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Having thoroughly whipped the armies of the German crown prince and driven them back beyond the Vesle river, Foch, now a marshal of France, turned his attention in the middle of the week to the forces under the Bavarian crown prince, Rupprecht. At dawn on Thursday the British Fourth army and the French First army, under command of Field Marshal Haig, began an offensive on a wide front in the region east and southeast of Amiens. The front under attack was about twenty-eight miles in length, from Albert south to the vicinity of Montdidier.

Within 24 hours the allied forces had penetrated the enemy lines to points from six to seven miles beyond the start, had taken more than 10,000 prisoners and great quantities of material and many guns, and had occupied numerous towns. Their own losses were remarkably light. Tanks led the infantry in the attack and did wonderfully good work.

Complete success in this offensive would result in obliterating the German salient in the Montdidier region and would imperil the entire Hun line from Reims to Ypres. The Germans seem to have anticipated this movement by the allies and some days previously withdrew their forces there and in other sectors to stronger positions. Progress by the allies here carries them into the Picardy country which was ravaged by the Germans in their retreat of March, 1917, and again devastated by them when they drove forward this year.

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The defeated but not disorganized Huns between Soissons and Reims, as was predicted, gathered their strength for a pause in their retreat between the Vesle and the Aisne. Their guns were brought into play from the plateau in that region which commands the Vesle valley. The Germans, indeed, made strenuous attempts to prevent the French and Americans from crossing the Vesle, especially in the vicinity of Fismes, but numerous relatively small units forced the crossings and held onto their new positions despite furious counter-attacks. These operations were mostly between Braisne and Fismes. Up to the close of the week Marshal Foch had not tried to send any very large forces across the river, probably waiting until his artillery could drive the Huns from the nearer hills to the north. The Germans were using only medium caliber guns, which was taken to mean that their heavier artillery was being placed north of the Aisne to defend that line; for there seemed little doubt that they would be forced that far north before very long. Their position south of the Aisne was said to be really untenable though seemingly strong. At the west end of the line the French and Americans were steadily pushing east along the Aisne, and at the east end immediately north of Reims the French made considerable advance between the railways running to Laon and Rethel.

The city of Fismes, which was so gallantly taken by the Americans, was as gallantly held against all attacks, though the Germans deluged it with explosive and gas shells. The machine gun and rifle fire of the Yankees was so accurate as to arouse the admiration of their allies.

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Activity increased during the week in the Lys salient which the Germans made toward Bethune and Hazebrouck. On the southern side of this bulge the British moved forward between the Lawe and the Clarence. In other sectors of the northern line also the British attacked successfully. These operations probably were all related though their full significance was not known here. At least, it was clear that Foch had no intention of allowing the Huns to have any rest, now that he has them on the defensive.

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Authorities admit that the kaiser's strength is still prodigious and that he has large reserves, but all unite in asserting that he has passed beyond the high point of power and efficiency and can never regain numerical supremacy, nor can he ever again have the opportunity to achieve a victory that was his two months ago. Those of his people who know the truth now admit that his ultimate defeat is a certainty. The more fearless papers of Germany and Austria do not hesitate to say this plainly. The military and pan-German leaders are held responsible, and as their only hope lies in administering to the allies the crushing blow so long promised by them, it is reasonable to expect another great Hun offensive before long. That is, if Marshal Foch gives them a chance, which doesn't seem to be a part of his present plans.

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Arrangements for the American-Japanese expedition to Siberia have been going forward rapidly and the Czecho-Slovak forces over there will soon have the active support of a small but competent body of allied troops. It is announced that two regiments now in the Philippines will form part of the American contingent, and that it will be commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves until recently assistant chief of staff of the army. Later it will be determined whether he will command the entire expedition. At Vladivostok the Americans will be joined by an equal number of Japanese and probably they will first drive from the Amur branch of the trans-Siberian railway the bolsheviki and the Teuton war prisoners who were armed to aid them. Eastern Siberia would then be in the control of the allies and loyal Russians. British forces were landed at Vladivostok last week, for what purpose was not stated.

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Japan has given evidence of eagerness to do more in Siberia than merely aid the Czechs, if she has the excuse, and it is reported that Lenine now plans to declare war on the Japanese, being instigated by Germany. The successes of the Czechs have had great effect in Austria, and reports from that country tell of the desertion of about a million soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army. Eighty thousand of these deserters are living in Vienna and the government fears to take any step against them.

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Conditions in northern Russia are very encouraging. The allies have been driving the bolsheviki south from Archangel, and a new government has been established in that city embracing half a dozen districts. Volunteer detachments of White guards are assisting the allies. M. I. Terestchenko, minister of foreign affairs in Kerensky's cabinet, has been assassinated in Poltava.

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Seemingly not yet quite satisfied that Zeppelins as raiders are a failure, the Germans sent a fleet of five of these monsters across to raid England last week. Their coming was signaled and they were attacked by the British air defense before they could reach the coast. One of them was shot down in flames over the sea, its commander, the noted Captain Strasser, and all the crew perishing. The other airships fled.

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The submarine pirates continued their depredations in the western Atlantic, torpedoing a number of merchant ships and fishing boats and sinking the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras. This last-mentioned exploit may be part of a set plan of destroying important navigation signals in order to hamper shipping. The doings of the U-boats, however, no longer cause the allies extreme anxiety, for it is evident they are on the decline. Addressing the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George said 150 submarines had been sunk by the British navy, and the British admiralty announces the output of merchant ships by the allies and neutral nations for the three months ending June 30 exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. The American yards are now turning out vessels with extraordinary rapidity. The launching of the first one from the great government yard at Hog Island was attended by President and Mrs. Wilson.

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Our war department's army program was partly revealed to the senate committee on military affairs by General March, chief of staff, when he appeared before it to urge all possible haste in passing the bill extending the draft age limits to eighteen and forty-five years. Concisely stated, the program is as follows:

Ninety-eight divisions — 3,920,000 men—to make up troops obtained under existing law.

Eighty divisions—3,200,000 men—to be sent to France.

Eighteen divisions—720,000 men—to be held in reserve in the United States while additional recruits are being trained.

An army when completed of 5,000,000 men, minimum strength.

Troop movement to France at the rate of 250,000 men a month until cold weather sets in, meaning over 1,000,000 more men abroad before the first of the year.

An expeditionary force of almost 2,500,000 men in France by January 1.

General March told the committee the United States can end the war by getting 4,000,000 trained troops, fully equipped, into France, and he intimated that Marshal Foch is only awaiting the arrival of the Americans in full strength to hurl the entire united military strength of the allies at the Huns on the western front. This tremendous blow, he intimated, was due to fall next spring. The chief of staff said he did not believe it would be necessary to send the eighteen-year-old class to the firing line, but that the government wants these young men trained and in readiness. He said it would be satisfactory if the bill were passed immediately after congress resumes the transaction of business on August 26. Some of the senators believed quicker action would be advisable. Chairman Dent of the house military affairs committee, clinging to the anti and ante-war ideas that always have animated his actions, shows no desire to have the bill considered by his committee in time for early passage. It was stated that the sensible members of the committee, headed by Representative Kahn, probably would have to take charge of the measure. Why the small-minded Dent is not ousted from his chairmanship of this most important committee remains one of the mysteries. Other men connected with the administration and the government, who were pacifists and small army and navy advocates, have seen the error of their ways long since and are doing everything in their power to help win the war, but no such light illuminates the dense mind of Dent.

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The house ways and means committee is still busy with the next revenue measure. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has informed Chairman Kitchin that he is strongly in favor of a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent, which he believes would render unnecessary any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate, and would also be found the only way to reach real war profiteering. The committee has agreed upon a section that would call on the president to pay a tax of $24,000 as his part of the country's financial war burden and under which the Supreme court justices, all federal judges and all state officers would be taxed. "There is a great sentiment all over the country," said Mr. Kitchin, "that no one should be exempted from taxation." In which Mr. Kitchin speaks the exact truth.

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The federal trade commission has recommended that the government take control of all the principal stockyards, cold-storage plants and warehouses and of refrigerator and cattle cars, in order to destroy the monopoly which it declares is exercised by Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing company. The commission accuses these concerns of illegally and oppressively controlling and manipulating the meat and other food supplies of the nation, and of profiteering.

FOOD OF SOLDIERS GIVEN GREAT CARE

NUTRITION OFFICERS WHO ARE EXPERTS BEING STATIONED IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

EDIBLE WASTE IS REDUCED

Navy Department Sends Uniformed Desk Men to Active Service—Ancient Armor Supplies Models for Modern American War Equipment.

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National army cantonment and in every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training, the war department announces. These men are food specialists. Before they joined the army as members of the division of food and nutrition of the medical department they were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, food inspectors and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Since last October these officers have gone from camp to camp, studied the food served, how it was inspected, stored and prepared, and made recommendations resulting in many advantageous changes. They gave instructions in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods and the construction of dietaries to mess officers, medical officers and others interested. They told how to avoid waste, gave methods for judging and storing food, and emphasized the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly.

At one camp seven companies were selected from various organizations totaling 1,135 men with which to try out an anti-waste plan. The average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. The nutrition officer gave the mess sergeants and cooks instructions in food and mess economy with the result the average edible waste was reduced to 0.43 pounds per man per day, a saving of 0.69 pounds. This saving amounted to $61.75 per day for the seven messes, or $22,542 per year.

Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the division of food and nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the service. They will advise about the composition and nutritive values of all dietaries, make inspections for adulterations, spoilage and deterioration and co-operate with the mess officials.

Armor for the American soldiers, helmets, shields and breastplates, is being modeled in the workshops of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the war department announces. The best of the types used by the soldiers of former days is being wrought into shapes for present warfare, some pieces on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

In direct charge of the workshop where the work is being done is a French artisan whose skill has been known to armor collectors the world over, and whose forbears for generations back have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

This war in Europe has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare. There has been the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers, breastplates, armored waistcoats and trench shields. This necessitated an overhauling and new study of ancient armor, with the result that experts declare that scarcely a technical idea has been brought forward which was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

The Metropolitan museum collection is among the seven great collections of ancient armor. It is an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorer's workshop. So far as known it is unique. In it were cleaned, repaired and restored pieces that were defective. Daniel Tachaux, a French artist, was in charge. He is working now under the direction of Major Bashford Dean of the ordnance department.

Armor models are being turned out there in accordance with the suggestions of General Pershing and the ordnance department. Twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, several in many thousands of pieces, which have won favor at army headquarters. The efficacy of armor protection for the soldiers is indicated by reports that more than 40 per cent of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent arm wounds, the legs and arms of the fighters being free from armor cover.

While Y. M. C. A. workers in a battle-torn region of France were carrying delicacies to American soldiers in the front line trenches they left their storehouse deserted. French soldiers entered the storehouse to guard the supplies. They found chewing gum, thought it food, stuffed whole packages into their mouths, masticated it for a time and then tried to swallow it. Some succeeded in getting it down. There were no casualties, but the French soldiers were inspired with a high regard for American digestive apparatuses

The navy department has released from office and shore duty the regulars of the navy and the reservists and has assigned them to active duty with the fleet. Their places as clerks will be taken by women wherever possible. Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, issued the order in connection with this change in policy.

"Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force," says this order. "Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared.

"No man in the navy is willing in war time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating.

"Wherefore it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the bureau of supplies and accounts make a careful and critical survey of his personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to the end that the paymaster general may know how many and which men can be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not alone reservists but regulars as well, and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

The Liberty motor, developed by the department of military aeronautics, is to have a special engine oil which is to be known as the "Liberty aero oil." It was developed by the lubrication branch while the latter was still a part of the signal corps. It is a mineral oil and will be used not only on the Liberty motor but on all stationary cylinder aircraft engines of the army and navy.

Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who worked exclusively on the problem for a year. Capt. O. J. May, who deserves greatest credit for its production, so exhausted himself by his labors that he could not recuperate from an illness and died.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. There was no uniformity. For every engine there was a specific oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others mineral oil, still others castor and mineral oils mixed. It was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil, costing $3 per gallon, would be required and that quantity was not available.

Captain May and assistants set out to develop a suitable lubricant for the Liberty motor at an average cost of 75 cents a gallon, and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. In 25 days Captain May supervised the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where five engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. The work required ceaseless vigil. Altitude tests were made in an airtight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted.

From these tests the Liberty aero oil developed. It will cost about one-fourth the price of castor oil, saving the government perhaps $11,000,000 a year. A system of reclaiming used oil was developed and at least 50 per cent can be made fit to use again.

The national war labor board has decided against establishment at this time of a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. It adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause, and that the physical wellbeing of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, likewise should be assured.

The board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital or unfairly inflated wages for labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish co-operation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment.

There is a reaffirmation by the board of the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and comfort, and a restatement by the board to apply this principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

American dietitians have made bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

The mid-West states are turning to a larger use of motortrucks in the delivery of hogs to the important interior markets. This relieves railroad transportation conditions to a considerable extent.

The motortruck business is becoming so important that commercial organizations of Omaha are taking active measures to utilize the trucks on return trips to country points for hauling various kinds of freights. Experience has shown that motortruck marketing is as feasible in winter as in other seasons.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura
Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Samples of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

SOME WIVES ARE LIKE THIS

Overmuch Docility Is Not Always Appreciated by the Gentle Sex, as This Story Shows.

"My dear, you know there is nothing I hate more than a domestic scene."

"Well, then, John Henry Dubwaite, why do you conduct yourself in a way that forces me to create a domestic scene?"

"What have I done?"

"Nothing. That's just it. You've said, 'Yes, my dear' to me so many times I'm sick and tired of hearing it. Why don't you lose your temper occasionally? Throw things around, slam the door, kick the cat! threaten to choke me! For once in your life do something to convince me that I'm married to a red-blooded man and not a spineless jellyfish.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Only Thirty Days.

Gus Peterson hain't care much for dis har society business, but sum tam his wife her drag Gus out and he hav awful tam figering out vot tu du with his hand and feet.

Last veek Missus Peterson took Gus tu dinner party at Vashington hotel and Gus ha hav tu set between tu society vimmen. These vimmen tank it bane gude yoke and they try tu talk tu Gus, but ha ain't say vary much.

"A got letter from my son. He's in Yale, you no," said vone of the vimmen.

"Ay got bruther vot bane there tu," Gus say.

"Is that so? Vot year?" ask the vooman.

"He don't got no year," Gus tal her. "He yust punch a Norwegian feller in the eye and the yudge give hem 30 day in yail."—Washington State Weekly.

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

By Absent Treatment.

Miss Skreecher was giving a concert all by herself and had succeeded in punctuating the roof in several places. The man with a heavy shock of baldhead started for the door, reeling as he went. A friend met him at the door.

"What's the matter, old top?" asked his friend, in a stage whisper.

"Oh, I'll be all right as soon as I get out of hearing distance. Just an attack of high-C sickness."

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 50c.

When a miser marries he picks out a woman who looks nice in her old clothes.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write b-19 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 33--1918.

When the Rear Is the Front.

"What do you hear from your boy at the front?"

"He writes that he is still at the rear."

When Baby is Teething

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Trying It Out.

"Why did the kaiser fire you?"

"For making a speech which was not well received."

"Tough luck, kamerad."

"All the more, since it was one he wrote himself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fiery Red Pimples.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

HAD LAUGH ON GERMAN SPY

How Charles M. Schwab Made a Monkey Out of Emissary of the Kaiser.

"Charles M. Schwab had an adventure with a German spy," said a Philadelphia editor, "a short time before we entered the war.

"Mr. Schwab went out to Chicago on some munitions business, and the spy dogged him like a shadow all the way—dogged him all over the Windy city, too.

"One evening, to fool the fellow, Mr. Schwab wrote some fake telegrams in the hotel library, and then he tore a couple of the telegrams up, scattered them on the floor and hurried from the room.

"The spy, who was, of course, right on the job, didn't follow him out right away. That was what he had expected, and so after a bit he stole back on tiptoe to take Mr. Spy by surprise.

"What he saw made him smile. The spy was down on his hands and knees gathering up and putting together the torn bits of fake telegram.

"Mr. Schwab, standing in the doorway, gave a loud laugh. Then he said:

"'Boy Ed, or Von Papen, or whatever your name is, I'm pleased to see that you Germans care more about scraps of paper now than you used to.'"

Judicial Pun.

A certain judge was trying a case where a dealer sued a steamship company for the loss of some pigs in a fire on board a cross channel boat. It came out in evidence that the steamer had a large deck load, and here the damage was greatest.

The judge thus began his charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen, to put these pigs on deck was a rash act, but to fry them was a rasher."

Some Exceptions.

"Talk is cheap."

"I didn't find it so when I got mad and talked back to the judge."

SAVING WHEAT is only one good point for

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)

—says Bobby

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Lehigh University's extension school closed for the season with a public reception.

Dominick Remarks, of New Castle, doesn't believe in banks. He carried a roll of $280 around with him. Somebody got the roll and the police have been unable to find it.

Dr. C. H. Gardinier has been elected principal of the Pennsylvania state normal school at Millersville, near Lancaster, to succeed Dr. P. M. Harbald, resigned. Doctor Gardinier is from Vermont.

Certified for military duty, James N. Slovey, a young farmhand, of Lower Saucon, twenty-six years of age, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his brain. He was to have been sent to Camp Lee.

Isadore Konofsky, twenty-five, of Sharon, member of the firm of the Sharon and Warren Ohio Iron and Metal company, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Ill health is given as the cause of the deed. Two years ago in Cleveland he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

Overcome by the heat when the thermometer registered 96 in the shade, Peter Lobish and Thomas Poste, two foreigners, were removed to St. Luke's hospital in a serious condition in Bethlehem.

Struck by a train while asleep on the track at Coopersburg, James Keefe, of Reading, a fireman in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company, was brought to St. Luke's hospital in Reading with a mangled leg.

A seven-passenger touring car of J. G. Feist, of the Maples, Pottstown, was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of $3600. The chauffeur, Howard Wolf, escaped injury.

Marne Victory Verbe is the name of a chubby daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Zerbe, of Sunbury. The Zerbes have relatives in the battle of the Marne, and when the little girl was ushered into the world they determined that such a name would be most appropriate.

An unusual feature developed at a double flag raising held by St. Joseph's Cathotic church in Milton. A service and an American flag were raised to the top of the pole. When a string was pulled, unloosening the folds of bunting to the breezes, a white dove was released from each.

While handling a revolver at a camp above Sharon, Algernon, fourteen-year-old son of Edward Courtney, accidentally shot and killed himself. He was found dead in a tent. There were no witnesses.

The embargo on domestic coal in the Hazleton region was declared off, all of the miners of the Lehigh Valley Coal company having been supplied with their winter's fuel. They had threatened to strike unless their orders were filled and in the meantime the other trade had to wait.

John Anderson, a prominent resident of Kane, was fatally injured when he was struck by a shifting engine of the B. R. and P. railroad. Anderson was waiting to board a passenger train for Ridgeway when he was struck by an engine which he did not see approaching.

Because Morris Slobsky, of Bethlehem, violated the food administrations regulations by hoarding sugar and flour, his dealer has been ordered not to sell him sugar and flour for the next three months.

Six Allentown contractors bid as a pool for the construction of 2400 houses for the United States government at East Bethlehem, the purpose being to mobilize all the working forces and equipment possible in order to complete the needed houses for the Bethlehem Steel company's workers.

A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien property, has appointed Parke H. Davis, of Easton, as a director of the Victor Balata Textile Belting company, a German-controlled concern.

Allentown's two street markets have proven such a success this season that opening of two or three more is under consideration by council.

Howard Fritzinger, Ashfield, twelve years old, died of blood poisoning caused by an infection to his left eye.

Allentown's police, fire and water department employes, whose pay was increased January 1 to $100 a month, have petitioned for another raise of $25 a month.

With the declaration of a 15 per cent divident, August 15, creditors of the old Hyde Park bank, Scranton, which failed years ago, will have received 165 per cent on their holdings; a most unusual occurrence.

To prevent future strikes of the fire department, Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, one of the arbitraoors who adjusted the troubles at Scranton, proposes that the department be organized on a military basis.

Tire day at Reading netted $1729.36 for the Red Cross.

Miss Laura White, of Easton, has been chosen secretary for the new industrial and girls' work department of the Pottstown Y. M. C. A.

Norristown motorists are invited to place red hearts on windshields as an invitation to soldiers and sailors to ride.

Within ten days P. F. Naftzinger, of Berne, shipped 600 bushels of pears.

Just as her daughter offered her a piece of candy, Mrs. George W. Hall, Norristown, cried, "I'm going," and died.

REDUCING MOUSE AND RAT DAMAGE

Where Food Is Abundant It Is Impossible to Clear Premises of All Rodents.

GUILLOTINE TRAP IN FAVOR

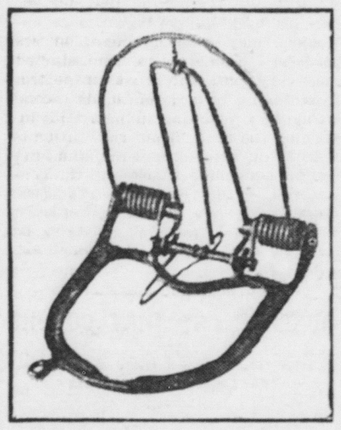
Other Devices More Simple In Construction Are Preferable—Vienna Sausage or Fried Bacon Makes Excellent Bait.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Owing to their cunning, it is not always easy to clear rats from premises by trapping; if food is abundant, it is impossible. A few adults refuse to enter the most innocent-looking trap. And yet trapping, if persistently followed, is one of the most effective ways of destroying the animals.

Guillotine Trap.

For general use the improved modern traps with a wire fall released by a baited trigger and driven by a coiled spring have marked advantages over the old forms and many of them may be used at the same time. These



Guillotine Trap Made Entirely of Metal.

traps, sometimes, called "guillotine" traps, are of many designs, but the more simply constructed are preferable. Probably those made entirely of metal are the best, as they are more durable. Traps with tin or sheet-iron metal bases are not recommended.

Guillotine traps of the type shown should be baited with small pieces of Vienna sausage (Wienerwurst) or fried bacon. A small section of an ear of corn is an excellent bait if other grain is not present. The trigger wire should be bent inward to bring the bait into proper position for the fall to strike the rat in the neck.

Other Excellent Baits.

Other excellent baits for rats and mice are oatmeal, toasted cheese, toasted bread (buttered), fish, fish offal, fresh liver, raw meat, pine nuts, apples, carrots and corn, and sunflower, squash or pumpkin seeds. Broken fresh eggs are good bait at all seasons and ripe tomatoes, green cucumbers and other fresh vegetables are very tempting to the animals in winter. When seed, grain or meal is used with a guillotine trap, it is put on the trigger plate or the trigger wire may be bent outward and the bait placed directly under it.

Oatmeal (rolled oats) is recommended as a bait for guillotine traps made with wooden base and trigger plate. These traps are especially convenient to use on ledges or other narrow rat runs or at the openings of rat burrows. They are often used without bait.

A common mistake in trapping for rats or mice is to use only one or two traps when dozens are needed. For a large establishment hundreds of traps may be used to advantage and a dozen is none too many for an ordinary barn or dwelling infested with rats. House mice are less suspicious than rats and are much more easily trapped.

FIND VALUE IN SUNFLOWERS

In Regions Where Corn Does Not Thrive Crop May Be Used as Substitute for Silage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Experiments with sunflowers to determine their suitability for silage are being conducted in the western United States by the bureau of plant industry, in co-operation with state experiment stations. There are indications that this crop may be specially useful in regions where the growing season is too cool for the production of large yields of silage corn. The experiments were begun in 1917 at Huntley, Montana, and Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the first year's results led the investigators to extend the work to other points this year. In 1917 the yields of sunflower silage exceeded those of corn silage in the same fields from 50 to 100 per cent. Yields of more than 20 tons per acre were obtained under irrigation. Preliminary feeding tests have indicated that the sunflower silage may be substituted satisfactorily for corn silage, but directly comparable results have not yet been obtained in sufficient volume to justify a full statement as to the comparative values of the two feeds.

CENTER OF PRODUCTION

The center of agricultural production of the United States, according to the value of crop and animal products for 1917, is in west central Illinois as shown by a diagram just issued by the department of agriculture. The states of greatest production are: Iowa, $1,280,000,000; Illinois, $1,255,000,000; Texas, $1,045,000,000; Missouri, $947,000,000; Ohio, $851,000,000; Nebraska, $774,000,000; Indiana, $766,000,000; Kansas, $735,000,000; New York, $700,000,000; Minnesota, $646,000,000; Pennsylvania, $636,000,000; Georgia, $605,000,000; Wisconsin, $598,000,000; California, $575,000,000; Michigan, $534,000,000, and Kentucky, $529,000,000.

PLAN OUTLINED FOR HAYING OPERATIONS

Keep the Crew Busy and Save Maximum Amount of Crop.

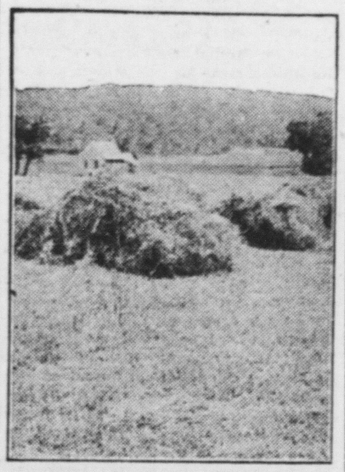
Fair Day's Work for Loading, Hauling and Putting Into Barn With Horse Fork Is About Five Tons per Man—Haul All Day.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The haying season for tame hay lasts about ten days. Sometimes when the weather is unfavorable or the acreage is large it takes longer to get the hay made. The hay grower should plan to get his hay made within two weeks at most, if possible. If the amount of hay each machine will handle per hour or per day and the amount of labor required per ton is known, plans can be made to make a certain amount of hay per day.

It has been found that, under average conditions, mowers, tedders and sulky rakes will cover two acres per foot in width of the machine per ten-hour day. That is, a five-foot mower will cut ten acres per day, a ten-foot sulky rake will rake 20 acres per day, etc. One man can cock about five or six acres per day. A fair day's work for loading, hauling and putting into the barn with a horse fork is about five tons per man.

When the haying season comes an effort should be made to make as much hay per day as possible. On many farms in the East the best results are not obtained, because hay is hauled only in the afternoon. This practice lengthens the haying season and thus increases the chances of damage to the hay from rain and causes hay to lose its natural "tea green" color. The hauling crew



Curing Hay in Bunch—Hay Will Cure Out Better When Loosely Bunched Than When in Swath or Windrow, but a Heavy Rain Will Wet It Clear Through.

should work all day, or at least start as soon as the dew is off, unless there is other more important farm work to be done.

Scarcity of labor will sometimes prevent the hauling crew from working in the morning, if the mowing, tedding and raking are done in the forenoon.

When a crew is kept at the barn for unloading and putting the hay in the mow, the men should be kept busy all of the time, if possible. If a crew cannot stay at the barn without considerable loss of time, the men should all work in the field, pitching, loading or hauling, two or three coming in with each load to help unload.

It is good practice to have only one day's mowing ahead of the crew hauling or cocking. Mowers, tedders and sulky rakes should either be used all day or a full half day, whenever they work. In many methods of making hay, one or more of these machines will finish in the middle of the forenoon, and there will be place for the men operating the machines to work at haying the remainder of the half day.

Turkeys Thrive on Insects.

Because of the ruminating disposition of the turkey some are led to believe that they do a great deal of damage to growing crops. This is a mistaken idea, as they live very largely on flies, bugs, grasshoppers and the like.

Skim Milk for Pigs.

As soon as the pigs will eat, they should have skim milk in a shallow pan.

His Disappointment.

"I found a letter lying on the sidewalk this morning," grumbled old Riley Rezzidew of Petunia. "It was signed 'Lucile,' and at first glance as if it might be worth reading. But when I had read the first line or two, which said, 'John and I went to Bethel to the big singing last Sunday,' I just throwed it down again. What kind of a letter was that to lose on the public street?"—Kansas City Star.

St. Paul Danes have given to war charities funds raised to build a church.

What Englishwomen Are Doing.

Six hundred and seventeen thousand English women have gone into business—198,000 into government position; 62,000 into transport service; 50,000 into banking and finance; 307,000 into selling and clerical positions.—From McK. C. R. Drug Topics.

Self-Supporting.

"Of course, you read up on agriculture."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I expect to make enough off the farm this year to buy books to teach me how to run it."

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Watch Your Stomach In Hot Weather

A Cool, Sweet, Strong Stomach Your Best Safeguard Against Summer Sickness

"Keep your stomach in good working order during the hot summer months and you will have little to fear in the way of sickness" the advice many physicians give as hot weather approaches.

Good, sound, common sense advice, too. For very frequently, and especially in hot weather, these common stomach disorders which so many people seem to regard as of minor importance, do open the way for serious illness.

So keep your stomach sweet, cool and comfortable all summer long. The extra war work—change of diet—poisons that come with hot weather—all hit us in the stomach. The strongest stomach will need help this summer as never before.

The one easy way if you have the right remedy is to rid the stomach of too much acid. Because it's superacidity that interferes with digestion and assimulation, and this causes about all those stomach miseries you are so familiar with—heartburn, food-repeating, indigestion, sour, gassy stomach and that miserable, bloated, puffed-up condition after eating.

Now here is good news. An easy, sure relief has been found to get rid of the harmful acidity and gases in the stomach. It is called EATONIC, a good tasting compound that you eat just like candy. A tablet or two of EATONIC after meals will work wonders. You can have no idea of what sure, quick comfort EATONIC brings until you do try it. Use EATONIC after your meals, enjoy a good appetite and get full strength from the food you eat. At the same time protect yourself from summer stomach and bowel miseries.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist today. He will tell you that people who have used EATONIC say that they never dreamed that anything could give such quick and wonderful results. It costs only 50c a box and if it fails in any way, your druggist, who you know and trust, will return your money.

What Makes You Feel Tired?

If it isn't hard work or exercise, then its your blood. Your blood has been poisoned by the bite of a malaria mosquito or by stomach and liver disorders. In some cases low vitality and lack of energy is due to thin, weak blood.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Enriches the Blood and Purifies the Blood; by this means it Strengthens the body from head to toe and you can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. It contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine, in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally Good General Strengthening Tonic for the Child, for the Mother or any of the Family, young or old. Pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Get under the Shower of Gold
coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
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J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

Thirty-five Years Ago.

October 31, 1883.—The farm of Jonathan Royer, deceased, near Old Fort, was sold at public sale to Jeremiah Sweeley, at $50.25 per acre.

Dr. Hillbish, a well-known physician of Rebersburg, died on Saturday, after a lingering illness.

The first apple tree planted in Penns Valley, over 100 years ago, is still standing. The tree is on the old David Miller homestead, in Haines township, about two miles east of Aaronsburg, the premises now occupied by Benjamin Stover. The tree was planted by the great grandfather of the Stover family now so numerous in that section. It grew to immense proportion and many years ago, says a reliable informant who lived near there, it yielded eighty bushels of apples.

P. O. S. of A. to Meet in Lebanon.

The state convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will meet in Lebanon August 27, 28 and 29, when what promises to be the greatest convention of the order will consider patriotic legislation, looking toward even greater co-operation with the government and greater drives against German propaganda, the teaching of German, the wearing of German-made goods, etc. This organization has enlisted in active service 25,000 members, and has lost more than 100 of its members in action in France.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America have made great forward strides during the term between July 1, 1917, and the ending of the term June 30, 1918, and today report an actual membership of 118,000 members in the state of Pennsylvania.

The war advisory board of the order has expended thousands of dollars in comforts for the enlisted members, and has been active in conducting patriotic rallies throughout the state in an effort to have the people give a four-square backing to the government and the men fighting for world's freedom.

Aaronsburg.

Miss Alice Bright spent a week with relatives at Spring Mills.

Ray Stover, the thresherman, is busy threshing grain in Brush valley.

Miss Amanda Haines was pleasantly entertained by Miss Mary Mensch in Millheim.

The Harter sisters—Misses Loda and Lydia—spent a week in Milton with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harter and little daughter, of Reedsville, were guests of the former's brother-in-law, W. A. Guisewite, on Sunday

Mrs. Anna M. Stover is entertaining her nephew, Edgar Stover, from Akron, Ohio. His many friends are glad to see him.

Six of Aaronsburg's young men who are doing war work in munition plants at Milton and Woodlawn, came home last week. They were, John M. Bright, Ed. Bohn, Edgar Stover, Albert Mingle, Fred Guisewite, and Earl Cummings. On Monday three of these young men were called to Bellefonte to undergo the physical examination preparatory to being called into the service.

Georges Valley

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Auman and P. A. Auman spent Sunday at Centre Hall with Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Auman.

Mrs. Samuel Burris spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. P. A. Leister.

Mrs. S. E. Bumgardner was a visitor at the Charles Ripka home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foust and little daughter, Alice, of Centre Hill, spent Sunday at the home of J. C. Reeder.

Mrs. Orris Pecht and three daughters, Kathrine, Bertha and Eunice, of Milroy, returned home after spending a week with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barger.

Those who spent Sunday at the J. H. Foust home were, W. F. McClellan and daughters, Myrtle, Ruth and Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. George Fetterolf and baby, of Centre Hall.

CENTRE MILLS

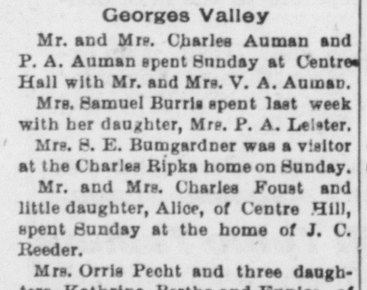
Much damage to corn fields was done by the heavy rain storms the past week.

Mrs. W. V. Godshall is visiting relatives at Oak Hall and Boalsburg.

Lank Bechdol is still on the sick list. His son, Harry, of Waddle, is doing the work.

The Red Cross held a festival at Smullton on Saturday evening. In spite of the bad weather there was a good attendatce.

Miss Minnie Kline is spending some time in Tioga county.



LUCY'S CHARMS TEMPTED BUT SHE LAID AN EGG!

This Happened When Her Life Was Hanging By a Thread.—A "Game" K'd.

By DON MARTIN.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

Monday.

The only living thing in the village of Lucy-le-Bocage when the Americans took it from the Germans was a tiny gray chicken. There was nothing to indicate that it had intelligence. Apparently it was just a gray chicken. But appearances are deceptive, even in feathered beings, as Lucy has demonstrated.

To see her now you would think she is not only the queen of the whole chicken family, but that she has intellect, tact and pride. The Marines have no doubt whatever on the subject. It is quite probable that in the stories told about Lucy there is more or less exaggeration, but why question them? We all know the average chicken has less intelligence than anything else in the world—and yet there is Lucy.

If you could see her strutting around, jumping on the knees of the soldiers, coquettishly going from one to the other at times when their empty stomachs conjure wonderful pictures of Lucy broiled, of Lucy roasted, or Lucy fried, you would be sure that the Creator endowed at least one chicken with human understanding.

Hunger stalks frequently in the front line. Enemy shell-fire makes it impossible at times to get food to the men. The soldiers in Lucy-le-Bocage were hungry for days at a time. Lucy grew rapidly. She was scrawny and small when the Americans came into the village. In her new environment she blossomed quickly into a full-grown hen and—I don't vouch for this, I merely repeat what has been told to me—when the hunger of her masters was reaching a desperate stage and Lucy's life was hanging by a slender thread, she laid an egg!

It wasn't the biggest egg ever laid, but it was an *egg*. It was the effort, the thoughtfulness which touched the hearts of the hungry soldiers.

"Lucy has laid an egg!" was the word passed from dug-out to cellar.

So wondrous was the news that the constant dropping of shells in the village was of secondary importance.

"SHE'S DONE HER BIT."

"She's done her bit," was the comment of one of her fondest admirers. And then, with the triumphal dignity of a peacock, Lucy strutted to the most conspicuous spot in the village and clucked, and clucked, and clucked.

"You're all right Lucy".

"You were close to the frying-pan many times, old girl, but you're the star boarder now."

"You're a game kid!"

Those are some of the felicitations showered upon Lucy, as she announced her first real achievement upon blossoming into full henhood. She has changed considerably in appearance and in growing fat, but it isn't her fault. The soldiers think so much of her that they will not let her scratch and dig as all good hens should. They feed her almost to death. She loves all the soldiers and retains all the characteristics of the coquette, coming some times and running away at others, when she is called. I asked a sergeant what will become of Lucy when the soldiers move.

"She goes where we go. She's part of the company—aren't you, Lucy, old girl?"

Whereupon Lucy clucked and jumped upon the sergeant's knee.

STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Farmers report an unusual amount of seed balls on potato plants this season.

Beekeepers of Luzerne and Wyoming counties will meet at Meeker on August 10 for a big gathering.

Recent rains have helped considerably with the advancement of the farm crops and will help some from being almost failures.

In some sections of the State the drought has damaged the pasture fields to such an extent that the farmers are feeding hay.

The average production per acre of oats last season was 35.2 bushels and since 1909 has been as follows: 1909, 26 3; 1910, 32.7; 1911, 28; 1912, 32; 1913, 31.5; 1914, 29.7; 1915, 39.7; 1916, 31.4; 1917, 35.5.

The harvest weather was generally good throughout the State and allowed the farmers to get their crops in with much less labor than would have been required for a quick season.

The average yield of rye in Pennsylvania last year was 17.3 bushels to the acre and the average since 1909 as follows: 1909, 17.8; 1910, 18; 1911 16 8; 1912, 18; 1913, 17; 1914, 16.8; 1915, 17.5; 1916, 17.5. 1917; 17.3

The first cutting of hay this season was good and the average is expected to nearly approach the mark of 1.45 tons to the acre last year. Hay yields per acre since 1909 have been: 1909, 1.18 tons; 1910, 1.34; 1911, 1.18; 1912, 1.47; 1913, 1.5; 1914, 1.45; 1915, 1.18; 1916, 1.64; 1917, 1.45.

Centre county will have to use some of the young men who registered on June 5th, last to make up the quota required in the last call which requires that Pennsylvania send 10,000 men to the training camps.

WHAT DOES "LURID" MEAN?

Popular Usage of the Word Is Opposed to Its Definition, Which Is "Pale."

Two men got into an argument regarding the meaning of the word "lurid." One of them had used the word, as the police reporter uses it, to describe the red glare in the sky made by a fire at night. The other man objected to this, asserting that the word "lurid" means "pale" instead of "deep red." Thereupon they applied to the dictionaries and found them agreed in defining "lurid" as "pale, wan, ghastly pale."

But the Oxford Dictionary has caught up with the new and popular meaning of the word with this definition:

"Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said of lightning flashes across dark clouds or flame mingled with smoke)."

But this seems to be gratuitous of the Oxford Dictionary. The word "lurid" started out it seems as a Latin adjective meaning "pale, yellow." It was used chiefly of the complexion, much as "sallow" is used. Then it grew to have the meaning of "ghastly." But its transition into the popular meaning given it today seems to have been due to the willfulness of the press, which found it a handy word to describe a phenomenon for which no other word had, apparently, quite the desirable flavor.—Manchester Guardian.

PRIVILEGE OF BEING AN ASS

Generally Considered Inalienable, but New York Magistrate Who Fined Student Thought Otherwise.

Compared to the inalienable right to make a fool of yourself, the right of free speech, which loud-mouths proclaim the most cherished one, is of small concern in the average person. Of all places where some restraint on the former might be expected New York is the last that would be thought of. Yet in the night court a Columbia student, caught by an alert constable in the act of standing still under an open umbrella while the stars shone overhead, was fined $10 and warned that the penalty for the next offense of similar genesis would be a term in the workhouse. The young man, of course, was qualifying for a fraternity. He looked foolish—as was the authoritative intention, in which he acquiesced.

"But," quoth the police magistrate ponderously, "no fraternity has a right to order a man to make an ass of himself;" and he expressed the wish that the whole chapter could be haled into court that he might fine them all. Considering in how many ways New York invites young men to make asses of themselves, and how many persons in that town, in fact, do make asses of themselves without molestation, why should the line be drawn at a practice apparently so inoffensive to public policy as the one criticized?—Providence Journal.

Brief Holiday.

Joy is like a bird in flight, which dips in its passing and touches us with its wings. It comes from out of a far country and it tracks its way on high. After that brief hovering it will recover its former attitude, its speed, and song. Its throbbing heart passes high over our throbbing cities and frozen hills. As we watch that flight of untrammeled wing we wish that somehow we might capture that blitheness and teach it to dwell among men. Why should it pause but never abide? We would have that joy abide so fixedly that it would become a peace. The holiday season is like that. It stoops for a little out of space, draws near our dim earth, and sheds its brightness among men. As swiftly as it came, so swiftly it goes again. And yet each year it draws more close and stays for a longer time; its radiance is revealed to us more clearly, full of grace and truth.—Collier's Weekly.

Girl That Is Popular.

The most popular girl in the school will generally be a girl who excells in games and outsiders often wonder why this should be the case. The reason is that to play most games well a girl must be unselfish; she must "play for her side," and not for her own honor and glory, and she carries this out unconsciously in her daily life. You do not find her thinking that no one else is of any use in the world, or putting on airs because she happens to be better looking than her companions. She is simple and natural and content to "give and take," and is as strict in her code of honor as her brother is in a public school. Such girls will always win, be rich in friends, and wherever they go they carry with them a breezy spirit of joy and good fellowship.

Revolving Houses.

A Parisian inventor has conceived the idea of having small houses which will turn on their axes built in country districts for invalids, thus furnishing a change of scene, of light, and of air. There is, he thinks, no reason why some rooms should always get the sunlight and the remainder be always damp and unhealthy. The idea is not entirely new. Some years ago a revolving house was built in Normandy. The door was constructed of thin boards which glided over each other as the house was turned. On one occasion these boards spread out like an opened fan, closing the exit. The inmate, terrified by his experience, had the house pulled down.—Harper's Weekly.

Advertise in the Reporter.

MUSEUM OF RECORD OFFICE

Doomsday Book Is Chief Treasure of Place Which Attracts Many American Visitors.

The little museum which forms part of the record office in Chancery lane is a British institution better known to Americans than to the thousands of Londoners who daily pass its doors.

Of course, the most treasured of the museum's exhibits is the Doomsday book, but hardly less interesting are the gunpowder plot papers, the Wellington papers, the log of the Victory, the last letter which Nelson wrote with his right hand and the first he "scribbled" with his left hand after losing the right one, the treaty of peace—strongly reminiscent of the Field of the Cloth of Gold—between Henry VIII. and Francis I., illuminated books worth a monarch's ransom and royal charters galore.

All these things, however, do not seem to interest the Londoner, and seldom will one find more than a dozen people in the museum and of these the majority will not be Britishers.

"This museum," said an official, "is better known to Americans than it is to Englishmen. Americans are not only interested in the Doomsday book, royal charters and exchequer records, but naturally in things pertaining to their own country.

"They like to see William Penn's signature appended to a petition to King James II. praying that the difference between Lord Baltimore and himself may soon be heard by the lords of the plantations, 'the delay being very ruinous;' that of George Washington to a letter to his 'great and good friend' King George III., concerning the exchange of ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded in November, 1794, as well as the signatures of John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson on various documents."—Pall Mall Gazette.

QUEER PLANT THAT COUGHS

Works Itself Into a Rage When Dust Is Deposited on Its Leaves.

All have read of carnivorous plants, of laughing plants and of plants that weep, but who has heard of a plant that coughs?

There is the authority of a French botanist, however, for the statement that a plant in various tropical regions actually possesses the power to cough in the most approved manner. The fruit of this plant resembles the common broad bean.

It appears that the coughing plant is something of a crank, that it easily works itself into rage and that it has a curious horror of all dust.

As soon as a few grains of dust are deposited on its leaves, the air chambers that cover their faces and are respiratory organs of the plant become filled with gas, swell and end by driving out the gas with a slight explosion and a sound that resembles so much the cough of a child suffering from a cold as to carry a most uncanny sensation to the one beholding the phenomenon.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Aid to Memory.

Sally Sweeney was accustomed to visit Galway twice every week in order to get anything needed by the family. Though she could neither read nor write she never forgot any of the messages with which the family had intrusted her. But once, however, her memory failed her. She had been ordered by one of the family to buy a yard of some color of satin. The accustomed word slipped her mind. But she was not to be baffled by that little word. She walked into a dry goods store near at hand, still thinking hard. She asked of one of the clerks:

"Say, mister, what is it you call de divil, when it ain't divil you say to 'im?"

"Can you be meaning Satan?" asked the astonished clerk.

"Fer sho! Fer sho! De very wan!" cried Sally. "Can you gi' me a yard?"

Author Who Can't Be Tagged.

The writer of fiction, who also looks for steady success, must never by any chance get himself labeled. As soon as he finds his critics saying: "This man writes sensation," or "This man writes sentiment," as the case may be, that is the moment when he must suddenly switch off to something else. Like Charles Dickens, I believe in experiment. In my own work I have frequently resorted to it, and in nine cases out of ten it has proved a success. Furthermore, the novelist must ever remember that the public taste is constantly changing I myself would never dream of writing today the stories that I penned ten years ago—stories which I may say were by no means unsuccessful.—Tom Gallon, in the Daily Citizen.

That Kind.

"And do you want to employ a lawyer?" asked the jail-keeper.

"Yes," replied the prisoner in the cell.

"I'll send one in to you."

"But will he want to come in here?"

"Oh, yes; the one I'll send you has often been in jail!"

Competent Opinion.

"You're a big, healthy-looking man to be begging for food," said the lady at the back door.

"A man's got t' be big and healthy, ma'am, to get away with the handouts nowadays, believe me!"

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

NURSES OF 150 YEARS AGO

Old Time Article Tells the Difficult Duties and Requirements of Their Profession.

In their "History of Nursing," the authors, Miss Nutting and Miss Dock, quote from an article written in 1764, which gives an insight into what was required of the trained nurse in the eighteenth century. The article says: "This occupation is as important for humanity as its functions are low and repugnant. All persons are not adapted to it, and the heads of hospitals ought to be difficult to please, for the lives of patients may depend upon their choice of applicants. The nurse should be patient, mild, compassionate. She should console the sick, foresee their needs, and relieve their tedium. The domestic duties of the nurse are: To light the fires in the wards and keep them going; to carry and distribute nourishment; to accompany the surgeons and doctors on their rounds, and afterwards to remove all dressings, etc.; to sweep the halls and wards, and keep the persons of the patients and their surroundings clean; to empty all vessels, and change the patients' linen; to prevent noise and quarreling and disturbances; to notify the steward of everything they see which is wrong; to carry out the dead and bury them; to light the lamps in the evening, and visit the sick during the night, and to watch them continually, giving them every aid which their state requires, and treating them with kindness and consideration."

BEAT ALL RECORDS BADLY

Irish Athlete Ran in No Time, for the Stop Watch Had Actually Stopped.

An Irish athlete, who was training for a mile race, which he had very high hopes of winning, went one day, accompanied by his man, Pat, to have a trial in a field convenient to his own house.

"Now, Pat," said his master, as he handed him his watch, "mind that you note the correct time in which I start and finish."

Pat, who, by the way, was very proud of his young master's prowess in the athletic arena, assured him that he would make no mistake.

Now, it happened that by some unlucky chance the watched stopped at the precise moment in which he started to run.

Having put his best effort into the race, the athlete finished almost exhausted.

"The time, Pat?" he shouted, breathlessly.

Pat immediately pulled out the watch, and, on looking at it for the first time since the start, an expression of surprise, mingled with pride, overspread his features.

"Begob, sir," he answered, "you have beaten all records, for you have done it in no time."

Microscope in the Kitchen.

The use of the microscope is recommended in the kitchen, if not of the ordinary house, at least of those having an army of servants and purchasing by wholesale. In hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, jails, its use in our complicated modern life is becoming essential, and the need is based upon the necessity of determining the degree of adulteration of food. The chef has no excuse for not knowing what he buys if he is provided with a microscope.

In starchy substances the adulterations will soon be revealed by the microscope if the grains of starch do not have the selfsame form in the potato and in rice. The same thing may be said of the spices. Pepper can be adulterated only with peas or ground beans, and this fraud also may be readily detected. The rule may be almost universally applied to all foods that pass through the kitchen, and especially the kitchens of the wealthy. Coffee under the microscope does not look like chicory in structure and chocolate made with peanuts does not look like pure chocolate.—Harper's Weekly.

Bowl of Mush.

A famous doctor says: "Eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast, and you will not need any medicine." Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities easily assimilated, and is fattening. It is cheap, and has great nutritive properties as well. A course of Indian meal in the shape of mush, Johnny cake, hoe cake, corn bread, etc., followed by copious draughts of water, or, better still, cow's milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make life now a burden worth living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness and brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful sleep.

Frightful World.

Church—The times are nerve-racking.

Gotham—What's wrong now?

"Why, when we entered a friend's house we used to be met by one of those awful bear heads on the rug, and now they're introducing Chinese-dragon rugs!"

Beautiful Nerve.

Yeast—According to a Berlin nerve specialist knitting in bed is an excellent antidote for tired nerves.

Crimsonbeak—Well, I should say that the fellow who spent any time knitting in bed would have a beautiful nerve.

Centre Reporter at $1.50 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of W. W. Spangler, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARRY B. SPANGLER,
GERTRUDE M. SPANGLER,
Executors.

J. Kennedy Johnston
Attorney

31 o.26,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo in the Estate of William H. Stiver, late of the Township of Potter, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

FRANK M. FISHER,
Administrator c. t. a.
28.o.33 Centre Hall, Pa.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Geiss Home,

located immediately opposite the Reporter office, in Centre Hall, is

Offered for Sale . .

Hot air furnace, bath. Large stable, chicken house. Everything in fair repair.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED HOMES offered for sale in Centre Hall. Properties may be improved but the location can never be changed.

Terms to suit purchaser.

Apply to the owner.

S. W. SMITH.

The season for war-time picnics has now arrived. We especially invite your attention to our line of

Fine Groceries

including the famous HEINZ Products

Fruit Jars

and Sugar for home preserving and canning.

"Can what you can for the winter and eat what you can't can during the summer."

H. F. Rossman

Spring Mills

Insurance and Real Estate

Want to Buy or Sell?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Laundry

Leaves the Reporter office

WEDNESDAY A. M., AUG. 7
WEDNESDAY A. M., AUG. 21

and every OTHER WEEK until further notice

Returns Saturday following date of outgoing